EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,662 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BIG INROADS SECURED BY G.O.P. CANDIDATES IN DEMOCRATS' FILES

Republican Strength Strongest Since 1930; Form Powerful Anti-Roosevelt Bloc

GAINS UNEXPECTEDLY HUGE

Election Proves People Voiced Antagonism Against How War Is Conducted

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—According to the United States election returns almost completed on midnight of Wednesday, the Democrats succeeded in gaining majority seats both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the Republicans have won in the gubernatorial race according to information reaching here.

There is also the likelihood that the Democrats will occupy the majority seats of governors of 48 States.

The latest election returns available show that

1. In the Senate, the Democrats gained 57 seats; Republicans, 38; and Progressive 1.

2. In the House of Representatives, the Democrats occupied 220 seats; Republicans, 208; and other parties 3. One seat is still to be decided.

3. In the gubernatorial election, the Democrats gained 13, the Republicans 17, the Progressive 1, and one seat remains to be decided.

Roosevelt Losing Popularity

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, November 5.—The United States interim election held on Tuesday is worthy of special mention as one carried out under light control, in the opinion of observers here.

As forecast, the election returns so far available indicate clearly that President Roosevelt is losing popularity and in that sense the result of election is significant, according to them.

The observers state that although the ultimate figure is still to be available, the Republicans scored much more gains than expected, which fact is a clear manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the people with the President's policy of war prosecution.

In this connection, ex-President Herbert C. Hoover is quoted here to have declared that the returns of the election reflects the American people's feeling toward Roosevelt's timid and powerless policies and have pointed out the declining popularity of Roosevelt among the people.

However, it is erroneous to regard the returns of the interim election as indicating the weakening efforts of the United States for the prosecution of the current war, assert the observers here.

Should the isolationist policy of the Republicans affect the policies of the present Administration strongly, it would be possible to believe that this will be reflected in the relation of the United States and Britain, according to them.

In view of the fact that Britain is not satisfied with the result of the election, the development of the future relation between the two countries is worthy of attention, opine the observers here.

Against Roosevelt's Policy

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 4.—The score gained so far by the Republicans in the United States election will not bring about any remarkable change in the present equilibrium of political influence in that country, forecast political quarters here.

"It is impossible to predict that the President's war policies would be directly affected by the present election situation" these quarters opined, "however, the Republicans' increasing popularity indicates clearly that the majority of the people are against the policy of President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the war.

Republicans Show Gains

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, November 4.—Returns on the elections which were held in America on November 3, available here are not complete.

What is known here about the results of the elections leaves no

(Continued on Page 2)

Finns Determined to Carry on War Till Bitter End, Says Paavo Nurmi

Former Olympic Marathon Star Full of Admiration For Japanese Soldiers—Hopes Next Games Will Be Held in Tokyo or Helsinki

Nichi Nichi

HELSINKI, November 4.—Paavo Nurmi, 45, famous Finnish long distance runner of Olympic Game fame, declared that the Finns are determined to fight to the last against the enemies of peace, in an interview recently held here.

Mr. Nurmi served in the army to save his country from invasion and went to the United States in January, 1940, to collect funds for the execution of war. Since he returned home from America, he had been actively engaged in training Finnish youth as the chief of the National Defense Youth Corps till last February.

"For such a small country like Finland," said Mr. Nurmi in an interview held at Restaurant Royal, "the war was inevitable.

"Our country went into war with the Soviet Union to save itself and also to save the civilization of Europe. All former Olympic champions of our country took part in the war.

"No one can tell what will be the outcome of the war, but we, Finns, don't want to live in a world where a peace-loving people must be invaded without reason."

Recollecting his trip in the United States to collect war funds from January, 1940, to May, Mr. Nurmi declared that he received warm sympathy from the Americans and could collect unexpectedly large funds.

"However," he continued, "it was regrettable that the United States, which supported us with donations, was simultaneously sending large amounts of arms and ammunition to the Soviet Union. In America, 'sympathy' and 'trade' are not incompatible, for the American capitalists wish to let other countries fight as long as possible and meanwhile gain more profit."

Recently, the Soviet Union demanded America to declare war against Finland, the athlete pointed out, but the latter declined to comply with the Soviets' request and instead proposed to Finland a truce with the Soviet Union.

"Evidently, America is wishing to separate our country from Germany," he declared, "for the planning of the American war efforts will not be executed satisfactorily unless Russia has a short time to rest."

Queried why the Finnish soldiers are so strong, Mr. Nurmi promptly said, "The Japanese soldiers are stronger than them."

"It is beyond imagination how greatly the Axis and friendly countries in Europe have been encouraged by the fact that the Japanese Forces have scored such brilliant victories during the last one year from the Pearl Harbor attack to the Battles off the Solomon Islands.

"The bravery and strength of the Japanese soldiers can never be understood properly by the Americans and Europeans, even if they may try to probe the cause of the Japanese Army's strength by studying thousands of books.

"I may venture to say that we Finns only can understand the real character of the Japanese soldiers to some extent."

Turning his topic to the Olympic Games, Mr. Nurmi asserted that Japan, with her rich materials and manpower, is sure to score epochal results in the Olympic Games to be held after the termination of the current war.

Concluding his interview, he said, "I hope that the next Olympic Games will be held in the near future in Tokyo or in Helsinki as an anniversary of peace."

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL FOUNDED FOR SPHERE

Exhaustive Researches to Be Conducted to Enhance Farming in East Asia

For the purpose of making exhaustive investigations on agriculture in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Greater East Asia Agricultural Institute has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, as chairman of the board of directors, the Asahi states.

The newly-established institution will commence its activities on the problem of model agrarian communities, the investigation of soil and the increase of milch cows, with three committees working at the respective problems.

The committee for the problem of model farming communities will study the questions of population and of the scale of agricultural households, which are considered the most important.

The committee for the investigation of soil will first concentrate on the question of fertilizer. Investigations will soon be commenced in paddy fields in Tsugaru, Aomori Prefecture, and also in a sector in Gifu Prefecture.

In line with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's planning to increase 400,000 heads of milch cows in 10 years and thus to secure an annual production of 5,500,000 koku of milk, the committee for the increase of milk production will conduct experiments on feeding calves with substitute milk made of powdered soya-beans.

It is to be noted in this connection that the calves must be fed with milk for half a year after their birth and accordingly the milk of mother cows cannot be produced for market during this period.

Consequently, there has been a tendency in agrarian communities to use the calves as meat thus to save milk. This has proved a great obstacle to the increase of milch cows.

The new institution is now making preparations for experiments to feed 200 calves with substitute milk.

These investigations are not aimed at immediate results but will be made for the benefits of lasting value. The activities of the institute are being watched with much expectation.

GERMAN SUBMARINES DESTROY 83 VESSELS

Is Result of One Week's Activity in Area From Greenland To Madagascar Isle

Domei

BERLIN, November 5.—The German High Command announced today the total results of the German operation in destroying enemy shipping during the past one week, and said that 83 enemy ships, totaling 546,574 tons, were sunk.

The German submarines were active in a very extensive area, extending from Jan Mayon Island in waters off Greenland, which are covered by dense fog for 27 days in one month, to Madagascar Island in the Indian Ocean, or an area of some 80,000,000 square kilometers.

Ships attacked by German submarines in these waters included various ships loaded with war materials destined for the Soviet Union or England.

Concerning the recent submarine activity, the German Naval authorities announced today:

"The Allied ships sunk off Jan Mayon Island were fully loaded with airplanes and war materials for the Soviet Union, and the three ships that were sunk off New Foundland were fully loaded with iron and steel. Several ships sunk in the Central and Southern Atlantic carried special steel destined for American war industry plants. The ships destined for England carried provisions."

Gain Huge Results

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 5.—German submarines active in a vast sea area sank 26 enemy ships, totaling 168,000 tons, the German High Command announced today in a special communique.

In the North Atlantic, six enemy ships, totaling 27,000 tons were sunk, while two others were seriously damaged by torpedo hits. Other submarine units sank 20 enemy ships aggregating 131,000 tons, in the North Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and areas off St. John's, Ecuador, Cape Town and Madagascar.

10 Months' Activity of U-Boats

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 5.—In 10 months since January, German submarines sank 6,250,000 tons of Allied ships, it is announced by the

(Continued On Page 2)

CHUNGKING IS UPSET AS DISSENSION SEEN IN MEETING OF P.P.C.

Strong Anti-Chiang Sentiment Disclosed Among Non-Kuomintang Factions at Parley

OPPOSITION SAID AGREED

Situation Seen Serious Because Dissenters Backed by Local Military Leaders

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 4.—The revelation of a strong anti-Chungking sentiment among non-Kuomintang factions at the Third People's Political Council convention recently held at Chungking, caused great consternation among Chiang Kai-shek and his associates, according to reliable information received here today.

It was disclosed that prior to the opening of the council's convention, Chang Chun-mai, leader of the Kuoshetang; Tso Shun-sheng, leader of the Youth Party; Liang Sou-min, leader of the Peasants Autonomous Party, and Shen Tiao-ju, leader of the National Salvation Federation, met at Kunming and Kweilin, and discussed measures to counteract the efforts of the Kuomintang Youth Corps to dominate the P.P.C. convention. The discussions, it was said, resulted in an agreement to boycott the convention.

Opposition Agreed

Following the Kunming and Kweilin meetings, the conferees secured the understanding and support of Lung Yun and Li Chi-shen, both outstanding local military leaders, for a plan to oppose the Chungking group, it was further reported.

Secret service agents of the Kuomintang Youth Corps heard of these anti-Chungking activities and reported them to the Chungking headquarters, the report continued Chiang Kai-shek recognized the gravity of the situation and immediately invited Chen Cheng, commander-in-chief of the Sixth War Zone to Chungking for a consultation on counter-measures.

During the P.P.C. convention, Chen Cheng endeavored in vain to pacify the National Salvation Federation as well as the Chinese Communist Party, which also showed a strong opposition. It was further reported that Chang Chun, governor of Szechuen Province, and Huang Yeu-pei, leader of the P.P.C., also acting at the request of Chiang Kai-shek, tried to mediate between the Kuomintang Youth Corps and the non-Kuomintang factions but failed in their efforts.

Serious Dissension

Information from Chungking said that the consensus of opinion among the political observers in Chungking is that the political differences between the Kuomintang Youth Corps and the non-Kuomintang factions, as they stand now, are too serious for the latter to resume cooperation with the P.P.C.

All indications point to the fact that the situation is disadvantageous to Chungking because the non-Kuomintang factions have the backing of the local military leaders.

Considerable interest is also attached by observers here to a report that Shen Tiao-ju of the National Salvation Federation and Tsou Tao-fun, who is also an influential opponent of Chungking, are now endeavoring to establish collaboration between the non-Kuomintang factions and the Chinese Communist Party.

Anti-Chiangsters Suppressed

Domei

NANKING, November 4.—That Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order to revive the provisional law limiting the activities of non-Kuomintang factions as a means of suppressing the increasing anti-Chungking activities, has been brought to light during the recent convention of the Third People's Political Council, according to Chungking advices. It may be recalled that the foregoing law was originally prepared to suppress the Chinese Communist Party.

It was also reported that Chiang took the action on the basis of a decision reached at a two-day meeting of the leaders of the Kuomintang Youth Corps, held at Chungking on November 1 and 2, immediately following the conclusion of the People's Political council convention.

The report adds that at the meeting, attended by Chen Cheng and Chang Tzu-chung, as well as

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS FORCES SMASH STRONG BRITISH UNIT IN DESERT CONFLICT

Italian High Command Announces Fierce Battle in El Alamein-Fuka Sector

ENEMY SUFFERS BIG LOSS

26 Allied Planes Downed in Air Combat—Luftwaffe Bombs Tank Corps

Domei

ROME, November 5.—The Italian High Command announced the recent situation in the Nile front today as follows:

In the desert area between El Alamein and Fuk, a fierce battle was fought up to late in the evening between Axis forces and British infantry and tank units. The enemy suffered huge casualties.

Axis bombers successfully combatted a numerically superior enemy air force and within the past two days, brought down 26 enemy planes. Axis bomber units bombed and machine-gunned enemy tank units.

The air raid by British air units on Tobruk and Bengazi resulted in considerable damages to property and also some casualties among the civilian population.

Axis Resistance Strong

Domei

BERLIN, November 5.—From the second line positions in the two sectors of El Alamein and Fuka, to which they retreated in an orderly and systematic manner, the German-Italian combined forces are watching for an opportunity to commence large-scale counter-attacks against the British Eighth Army which attacked them with tanks and artillery numerically superior to those of the Axis forces.

In an announcement made on Thursday, the German High Command admitted the Axis forces' momentary retreat. However, in another announcement issued on the same day the High Command said:

"The Axs forces on the Egyptian front effected a partial retreat to the positions in the rear. However, this does not mean the British Eighth Army's success in penetrating the Axis positions.

"Premarily, a desert battle is said to be a war of maneuvering and can be likened to naval warfare. It is already testified that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is a veteran strategist in desert warfare.

"The Axis forces are in a more advantageous position topographically than in Cyrenaica and Marmarica.

"The outcome of the battle which was started by the British counter-offensive will be decided by the future operations of the Axis forces.

"The British objective does not seem to consist in occupying land, but in annihilating the Axis forces.

"Whether the British operation succeeds or not is a problem of the future."

Stiff Battle Offered

Domei

BERLIN, November 5.—The Italo-German combined forces are offering stiff resistance on the Egyptian front against concentrated British attacks, the German High Command announced today.

In some sections, the Axis forces strategically retired to second line positions in accordance with prearranged plans.

Meanwhile, the communique added that the Axis air force is bombing incessantly the British tank and artillery positions. On November 3 and 4, in aerial duels with a numerically superior enemy air force, German and Italian fighters shot down 30 enemy planes. So far, four Axis planes have failed to return to the base.

N. Africa Action Limited

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 3.—Reports in newspapers published here indicate that the severe fighting which is going on between Axis and British forces in North Africa is limited to the northernmost section of the short front.

A particularly violent battle is in progress for a pocket extending over 25 kilometers west of El Alamein. In this sector infantrymen belonging to the 90th division of the German army and Italian troops are putting up a stiff resistance against the British.

For the first time since the beginning of the war in North Africa

(Continued on Page 2)

5,000,000 YEN FOR FLOOD AID EXTENDED TO THAI PEOPLE BY GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Board of Information Announcement Made This Morning

SAID SYMBOL OF AMITY

As a symbol of friendship and sympathy to Thailand, whose people are prosecuting joint warfare with this nation as a faithful ally in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Government has decided to extend ¥5,000,000 as relief to that country, which was recently visited by a heavy flood.

Following is the statement of the Board of Information released at 11:30 a.m. today:

"The people of Thailand are reported to have undergone considerable suffering from the recent flood in their country.

"As a token of friendship and sympathy for the people of Thailand who are jointly prosecuting the war with us as our ally, the Japanese Government have made a donation of ¥5,000,000 for which the Thai Government have expressed profound thanks."

Heavy Rains Suffered

Relative to the extension of the above relief measure to Thailand, the Spokesman of the Foreign Office issued the following statement this morning:

"Thailand has been experiencing heavy falls since the start of the rainy season this year. On account of the torrential downpours in the upper stretches of the Menam River in July and August, a flood, said to be unprecedented in the past 20 or even 50 years, was caused in the neighborhood. The flood put the districts to the south of Phitsanulok all under water.

"Since October 4, the streets of Bangkok, excepting very small portions, have also been under water disrupting all means of communication

"More than 20 prefectures have been more or less flooded. In the district along the upper reaches of the Menam the flood started to recede early, but in the lower stretches, especially at Bangkok, it has started to subside only recently as late as October 14.

"The Japanese Government, upon receipt of reports of this unprecedented flood in Thailand, arranged to express its deep sympathy by sending to the country ¥5,000,000 worth of clothing, provisions and medical supplies. This sincere move of the Imperial Government was soon answered by the Thai Government which through direct telegrams, the Thai Embassy in Tokyo and the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok, expressed its deep gratitude.

"His Excellency Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, in his formal note of thanks addressed to Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, stated: 'I assure you that the entire nation of Thailand deeply feels that the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand will last forever and that the two countries are bound together by brotherly ties.'"

MATSUI REACHES PEKING

Will Arrange to Set Up Branch for Japan-Asia Federation

Domei

PEKING, November 5.—General Iwane Matsui, President of the Japan-Asia Development Federation, arrived in Peking by air from Dairen at 5:25 p.m. today accompanied by Shingen Shimoji, a director of the same organization.

During his scheduled five-day sojourn here, General Matsui will make arrangements for the establishment of a liaison office of the federation and will confer on vital matters of mutual interest with the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China as well as with the officials of the Hsinmin Society and other public organizations.

Writers Visit Kabuki-Za

Writers from Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, North China and Central China, who are now attending the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference in Tokyo, yesterday visited the Kabuki Theater. At this occasion they saw a play called "Kagami Jishi" played by the noted Kabuki artist, Kikugoro. Shown above are the writers gathered around Kikugoro.

INDIA DISTURBANCES CONTINUE UNABATED

British Fail in Attempt to Quell Uprisings in Many Provinces

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—Regarding the Indian disturbance which is raging with more fierceness than before despite the frantic suppressive measures taken by the British Indian Government, information reaching here from Bombay on Thursday revealed as follows:

1. In New Delhi, a large number of Indians were arrested in connection with the post-office burning case. The police caught more than 50 Indians who attempted to attack a railway station.

2. In Bombay and Sholapur respectively, bomb-explosion incidents occurred in school buildings.

3. In Benares Province, some Indians set fire to a war supply depot, while in Unam of the United Provinces the police took into custody the Indians who carried weapons.

Meanwhile radio broadcasts from India reports a new uprising in Punjab, while in Travancore the enforcement of the meeting-prohibition order was extended by two more months.

Uprisings Continue

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 5.—The Indian disturbance is still raging with the two provinces of Bengal and Bombay as central theaters, according to information reaching here from New Delhi yesterday.

In Ahmedabad, the police resorted to armed forces to disperse Indian crowds who participated in the anti-British mass meetings held in two places of the city. The outbreak of an incendiary fire is also reported in a railway station there.

In Bombay, three Indians including a physician were arrested by the police in connection with the discovery in a motorcar of a large number of bombs, while in New Delhi someone set fire to a post office and killed a guard.

Building Camouflaged

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, November 5.—In fear of further Japanese bombings against India, the British-Indian Government ordered all the leading buildings camouflaged and appointed special inspection officers, reports Transocean on the basis of information reaching from New Delhi.

REICH MAKES GAINS IN CAUCASUS SECTOR

Axis Forces Now Fast Advancing on Strategic Town of Orgionikieje

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 4.—In the past one week, German operations on the northern slope of the Central Caucasus Range had greatly progressed, and German forces that had occupied Nalichik and Aragir are now fast pressing toward Orgionikieje which forms the northern terminal of the Georgian military road that crosses the Caucasus Range.

On the other hand, Soviet forces tried to hold the Mozdok district in order to defend the area north of Orgionikieje, but as they were attacked on their side by the Germans, the Red Army was obliged to withdraw to new positions.

In the Stalingrad front, fighting is still continuing most fiercely in the northern industrial district.

Soviet Position Taken

Domei

BERLIN, November 5.—The German High Command announced on Thursday as follows:

"The Eastern Front:

"1. In the Western Caucasus, German infantry units which repulsed powerful enemy counter-attacks captured several Soviet positions.

"2. German bombers sank three enemy merchant ships in waters off Tuapse.

"3. In the Alagir sector, the German forces are carrying out attacks against the enemy which is putting up stiff resistance.

"4. In the Terek section, the German air force bombed depots and Soviet troops, while to the north of Astrakhan German bombers raided railway establishments.

"In Stalingrad, Reich storm corps carried out successful operations, while the German air force rained bombs upon enemy positions on the western and eastern banks of the Volga River.

"During the period from October 20 to 31 the enemy lost 615 planes.

Soviets Plan Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 5.—Though the Soviet troops in the southern sector of the Eastern Front are repeating their "prearranged" retreat, operations on the northern sector of the same front indicate that the Soviets are preparing for an offensive on the advent of winter.

A Berne report of the Swedish News Agency here, today, after

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI LEADERS BACK CULTURE INSTITUTE

Yanagisawa Explains Progress Of Educational Program In Bangkok

With the hearty cooperation and goodwill of the leaders of Thailand, the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute will surely make a rapid and remarkable progress, according to Ken Yanagisawa who was sent to Thailand by the Education Ministry to head the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute. During his short return to Japan he made the following comments on the eagerness and enthusiasm of the Thai politicians and literary men, in regard to the establishment of this Institute, according to the Tokyo Shimbun:

"The plan for the founding of the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute was conducted by some officials of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information, and by members of the Society of International Cultural Relations. I was not only well acquainted with those government officials, but was also on intimate terms with Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Counselor Ko Ishii in Bangkok.

Close Accord Stressed

"Cultural enterprises require close cooperation among the participants. In the political or economic fields, plans can be carried out by set rules and regulations but in the field of culture, nothing can be successfully accomplished unless there is a unanimous approval and support by all participants. Regulations will have no effect in conducting cultural programs and on the contrary they may cause undesirable results.

"It was obvious from the outset, that the proposed project of founding the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute required goodwill and eager cooperation of the Thailanders. Regardless of the earnestness of the Japanese, success could not possibly be attained in the establishment of the Institute unless it was fully supported by the prominent government officials of Thailand.

"I arrived in Bangkok with a great anticipation. Here I was welcomed with whole-hearted enthusiasm not only by Foreign Minister, Luang Ariag Sakdhi Bisit with whom I was to confer on the proposed issue, but also by Premier Pibul Songgram, Education Minister Prayura Bhamorn Montri and Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn who is a noted authority on cultural matters.

"I had some apprehension in regard to conversation because I am poor in English although I can speak fairly well in French. However, when I was introduced to these prominent officials, I realized that I had worried needlessly as they were all fluent in French. I was informed that they had all studied in France at one time or another.

Co-Worker Bisit Lauded

"I am happy and fortunate to have Foreign Minister Luang Bisit as my co-worker. He is a well-versed man, and is prominently known as a novelist and a playwright. His name is familiar to musical circles as a composer. He also held the position of President of the Art Academy. He is indeed one of the greatest artists of Thailand today.

"I was also given the full support of Premier Pibul Songgram. Though a military man, he is far from indifferent to cultural problems. During my sojourn in Bangkok, the Premier presided over the conference which was held with the purpose of systematizing and simplifying the Thai national tongue. He is a man of great progressive spirit and took the initiative in the founding of the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute as well as prompting the realization of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement.

"All the members of the Thai Embassy in Japan, are equally enthusiastic over this Cultural Institute. I am looking forward to returning to Bangkok in the near future. I am filled with boundless hopes and ambition, as generous support has been given me by both the Japanese and Thailanders."

U.S.S.R. EMBASSY TO FETE

Japanese Dignitaries Invited to Celebrate Soviet Anniversary

The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Soviet revolution at the official residence of the Soviet Ambassador, Yakov Melik, at Mamiana, Azabu-ku, at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening, it was disclosed by Domei.

More than 200 Japanese dignitaries including Premier General Hideki Tojo and other members of his Cabinet; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, Takahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of the Privy Council have been invited to the celebration.

Treatise on Japan's Constitution Written After 13 Years of Concentrated Effort

The haughty and superior attitude of the Americans and Britishers at the time of the Washington Conference has spurred Shinichi Fujii, professor of Waseda and Nippon universities, to write a treatise on the Imperial Constitution in English in order to propagate the sacred fundamental character of Japan to other nations. After 13 years of continuous efforts, he has finally completed versions in English, German, Italian and French. The account of his laborious task is described by the Asahi as follows:

After graduating from Waseda University, Professor Fujii continued his studies in England and the United States. During his stay in America in 1921 the Washington Conference was held and he acted as a private secretary to the late Kotaro Mochizuki, one of the Japanese delegates. On this occasion a speech in Japanese made by Admiral Tomosaburo Kato who headed the Japanese delegation was loudly booed by the American and British representatives.

This rude and impudent attitude angered him greatly and he realized the acute necessity of propagating the sacredness of Japan's fundamental character to other nations.

In 1931, on the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, he began the tedious and difficult task of writing on the Japanese Constitution in English. After eight years of strenuous work, he was able to complete the first version in 1939. Supported by the Cultural Department of the Foreign Office, his work of 400 pages was finally published in book form. In his book, Professor Fujii emphasized the fundamental characteristics of the Japanese Constitution. In order to differentiate between Japan's fundamental character from the national foundation of other countries, he left such words as "Tenno" "Gikai," "Sumitsuin," "Chokugo" and "Shosho" untranslated and wrote them in the Roman characters.

He has also completed the German, Italian and French versions in which he has emphasized the true Japanese spirit and has traced the growth of the Imperial Constitution.

Professor Fujii was greatly encouraged in his work by the late Count Kentaro Kaneko, a prominent statesman and one of the drafters of the Japanese Constitution. During his many interviews with the late Count he was also encouraged to write on the history of the enactment of the Japanese Constitution. This history was published under the title of "The Imperial Constitution and Count Kentaro Kaneko," but Count Kaneko did not live to see the work completed. He passed away on May 16 of this year. The book which was completed in June was immediately dedicated to him.

In the interview with an Asahi reporter on Wednesday at his own residence in Kubo Machi, Otsuka, Koishikawa Ward, Professor Fujii looked exceedingly happy for he had completed the last version in French.

He remarked as follows:

"I was able to complete the heavy task, thanks to the encouragement of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information. At the outset some of my friends said that I was too reckless to take up such heavy and almost impossible task. However I was firmly convinced that I would be able to carry this through. In all the four versions I did my utmost to impart the true spirit of Japan and her fundamental character, at the same time. If the British and the Americans should read the book, they will no doubt realize that the mighty strength of Japan is the natural outcome of the 2,600 years' history of Japan. I am overjoyed that the insult Japan had to endure at the Washington Conference was duly revenged in the battle of Pearl Harbor on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Chungking Is Upset As Dissension Seen In Meeting of P.P.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Chiang himself, great emphasis was laid on the gravity of the situation arising from the boycott adopted by the non-Kuomintang factions against the People's Political Council.

It was further reported that the branches of the Kuomintang Youth Corps in Sian, Lanchow, Shaokwan, Kunming and Kweilin were instructed by Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Corps, to enforce the foregoing law against the non-Kuomintang factions as strictly as against the Chinese Communist Party.

Kansai Notes

The ever-close relationship between Japan and Germany, victorious Axis allies, was witnessed at the Club Concordia in Kobe Thursday afternoon when some 120 wounded officers and soldiers from the Red Cross Hospital in Osaka were generously feted by the Kansai German Women's Club with a movie, play, music and other stage performances. Besides the wounded men were also 12 or more Army nurses.

The Japanese guests, under the leadership of Surgeon-Colonel Takezo Sasakawa, arrived at the Club Concordia about 2 p.m. They were ushered into the auditorium which was attractively decorated with large Japanese and German flags. Mrs. J. Jordan, president of the German Women's Club, made a welcome speech in behalf of the hostesses and thanked the officers and soldiers warmly for coming all the way from Osaka to attend their simple entertainment.

"Your presence here today will surely remind all the German ladies present that many of our soldiers are also recuperating like yourselves in the Fatherland following battles fought against our mutual enemies," Mrs. Jordan concluded.

A response was made by one of the Japanese officers in which he stated that the men had been looking forward to be entertained by their German friends ever since the kind invitation had been received by the hospital.

The program opened with a chorus of German ladies singing patriotic songs of the Reich. Following this, a German motion picture was shown which the wounded men enjoyed tremendously. This feature talkie had as its theme the activities of a group of Hitler Jugends in Germany.

The next item on the program, which made a great hit with the guests, was a play entitled "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" taken from the familiar fairy tale enacted by small pupils from the German School.

The final part of the entertainment was a dance participated by four Japanese girls in dazzling kimonos and four German girls, each with the flags of both nations. This was danced to the tune of the Japanese "Patriotic March."

Following the program, the guests from the Imperial Army were escorted into adjacent rooms where the German hostesses, numbering about 100 served refreshments. At one table Surgeon-Colonel Sasakawa was seen amiably chatting with M. Braeuer, leader of the National Socialist Party in Kansai.

The Japanese guests were given a cordial send-off after 4 p.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 5: Miss A. Altishe, Mr. O. H. Burmester, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baistrocchi and family, Miss G. Drache, Mr. and Mrs. T. Imaizumi, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. Y. Tsujino, Mr. T. Watabe and son, and Mr. M. Yokoi.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA BLASTED BY SOVIETS

Deny British Claim That Germans Asked for 4-Day Peace In Stalingrad Sector

Domei

BERLIN, November 4.—With reference to the recent BBC broadcast to the effect that the German Government proposed a four-day armistice in the Stalingrad sector to the Soviets through the medium of the Red Cross Society, the German High Command flatly denied the alleged proposal in a communique issued on October 28, by declaring that the broadcast was nothing but a false rumor characteristic of the British Government.

According to a Moscow dispatch, the Soviet Information Bureau issued on Wednesday morning a statement that the headquarters of the Soviet Army had not received any proposal for a four-day armistice either from the German army or from the Red Cross.

Many Berlin journals this morning ridiculed the absurdity of the British Government and also pointed out that the Anglo-Soviet relationship has much to be desired.

Pointing to the fact that the denial of rumor by the Soviet Information Bureau was very harsh, the Berliner Zeitung said:

"On the basis of Moscow dispatches received here, it is evident that the falsity of the Churchillian propaganda machinery has become so serious as to offend the Soviet Government.

"The recent event has revealed the fact that the relations among the anti-Axis countries, which have been claimed sound are in reality not satisfactory at all."

Meanwhile, the Nachtausgabe declared that the mendacious propaganda of the British has been ironically blasted by their friends.

Pointing out that the false propaganda of the Allies is working to the disadvantage of its producers, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger declared: "Moscow is now reproaching London but it should be noted that both are liars together with Washington."

WORKERS IN ENGLAND ASK INCREASE IN PAY

Long Conflict Between Labor Class and Capitalists Becomes Aggravated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 5.—The conflict between the capitalists and labor class in Britain, which constitutes a weak point in the British war-time system, has recently been aggravated, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Explaining the current strife between capital and labor, centering around the demand by the latter for the increase of wages, the London journal says as follows:

"The organization which is now demanding the increase of wages on the largest scale is that of mechanics and technicians which has a membership of at least 1,500,000. The laborers, who had been negotiating with the capitalists for the last one year over the increase of wages, have recently demanded of the capitalists to make a clear answer to their claims.

"The demand proposed by the laborers' side consists of the following three items:

1. Increase of wages by 11 shillings for one week.
2. Increase of wages to the peace-time pay plus one-third of the same.
3. The old system observed before 1931 should be restored concerning pay for extra work.

"If the capitalists comply with the demand, factories will be forced to pay an additional amount of 120,000,000 pound annually.

"Meanwhile, the workers belonging to the fitters' guild have filed a demand of an increase in pay by 10 shillings a week, while the agricultural workers who demanded the security of the lowest wage of three pounds a week at the beginning of this year, have recently filed a new demand for the security of the lowest wage of three pounds and five or seven shillings."

German Submarines Destroy 83 Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

German High Command today. Compared with the number of Allied ships sunk in the same period in the previous year, the above figures show a notable increase, proving the greater activity of German submarines in all seas.

131,000 Tons Sent Down

Domei

BERLIN, November 5.—German submarines recently succeeded in sending to the bottom of the sea 131,000 tons of enemy merchantmen in various seas ranging from the Arctic Ocean to the sea off the southern tip of Africa, the German High Command announced today in its communique. The announcement reads:

"From the Arctic Sea down to the south of Madagascar Island, the extensive operation of the Reich submarines recently resulted in heavy damages to the enemy transports.

"In the Arctic area alone, six enemy merchantmen, aggregating 37,000 tons, were sunk while two others were heavily damaged. These merchantmen were the remnants of the large unit of transports carrying war materials to Britain, 16 of which were previously sunk by the German undersea craft.

"Besides these achievements, our submarines also were active near the islands of Jan and Mayen in the Arctic Ocean, off St. John's in the northern Atlantic, and off Capetown or in the Indian Ocean.

"The total sinkings scored by our submarines realized in recent days reaches 20 enemy merchantmen, totaling 131,000 tons."

Sinkings in St. Lawrence River

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 4.—Since German U-boats started operation in the American area, Allied ships sunk in the St. Lawrence River and its neighborhood reached 19 ships, of which 16 were cargo boats.

Reich Makes Gains In Caucasus Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

making a general review of the Eastern Front situation, stated as follows:

"Premier Josef Stalin has planned a large-scale offensive to be realized on the 25th anniversary of the Revolution. According to German reconnaissance, the Soviet troops have started their advance to the Rjev and Khalinin sectors.

The long line of Soviet Transport Corps is being bombed fiercely by the German air force."

Cairo Restricts Movements

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, November 4.—In view of the frequent occurrences of disturbances in the city of Cairo, the police authorities prohibited meetings of students and members of clubs in the city, it is reported from Cairo today.

SMOKE BOMBS USED BY GERMAN FORCES

Red Star Reports Germans Employ New Weapon in Stalingrad Attack

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—The Red Star reported today that German forces used smoke-screen bombs for the first time in their attack on the Stalingrad front.

The center of the Soviet-German battle has now moved to the Caucasus, and a fierce battle is now being fought in the Orgionikieje and Nalichik areas on the military road running to Tiflis and Baku.

The Red army on the retreat from the Nalichik district managed to establish its position with the aid of the Soviet air units, it is reported from Moscow.

In the Mozdok area, where the fighting was suspended temporarily, the Germans had commenced an offensive operation today and thus increased pressure on the Grozny oil-field.

In the Tuapse sector, mountain battles are still being fought and particularly in the central and western sectors the air units of both sides are active.

As the 25th anniversary of the Red Revolution falls on November 7, the Soviet military authorities are urging the Red army to exert its efforts particularly for these two days.

Big Inroads Secured By G.O.P. Candidates In Democrats' Files

(Continued From Page 1)

doubt that as had been expected the Republicans have made gains.

The Republicans have triumphed in the gubernatorial election in New York. Thomas E. Dewey, former district attorney of New York, was elected.

He is mentioned as a strong candidate together with Wendell Willkie for Republican nomination for presidential candidate in the next presidential election.

The election of Mr. Dewey is notable for several reasons. In the first place it is a proof that President Roosevelt and his administration have lost much of the confidence of the people they once possessed.

In the second place, it is the first time in 20 years that the Republicans have elected a governor in New York.

Another notable Republican gain was made in the third election district of New York State where Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, defeated his Democratic opponent. His success is due to his popularity with the residents of this electoral district. Another contributory factor in his election is conditions peculiar to the district.

Mr. Fish was prominently associated with the isolationist movement prior to the entry of America into the war. His election supports the theory that his thoughts are shared by a section of the American public.

The final results of the election of the House of Representatives are not yet known. But enough is known to justify one in concluding that the Republicans will be in a much stronger position in the new House.

The Republican Party had 165 seats in the House before the election. If it hopes to overshadow the Democrats in the House it will have to gain 53 more seats. What is known of the result of the election of the House suggests that in the new House the Republicans will control a minimum of 195 seats, short by 23 of the strength required by it to win a majority in the House.

CONFUCIUS DAYS SET ASIDE FOR ANNUAL OBSERVANCE

Government of China Decides On April 5, September 28 As Memorial Holidays

Domei

NANKING, November 5.—Memorial rites for Confucius will be held on April 5 and September 28 annually according to the decision of the National Government of China at today's meeting of the Central Political Committee.

The first holiday has been set aside as a national ancestral worshipping day, while the latter is the birthday of Confucius.

Simultaneously, the Government decided to place the mausoleum of the sage under the jurisdiction of the committee in charge of the mausoleum of the late Dr. Sun Yatsen, leader of the revolution in China.

Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, and Li Ching-wu have been appointed as additional members of the committee.

Press Comments

Friday, November 6

ASAHI—Republican Victory and Greater East Asia War

NICHI NICHI—Roosevelt's Prestige

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt Offensive

Republican Victory and Greater East Asia War

ASAHI—The interim polling conducted on November 3 for one-third of the seats in the Senate, all the seats in the House of Representatives and some of the state governors has resulted, as anticipated, in a major victory for the Republicans.

In the Senate, the Republican Party has gained 10 more seats and become 38 strong. In the House of Representatives it is so far known that its strength has increased by 43 so that they now number 208. In the gubernatorial elections spectacular results have been seen, as in the case of Thomas Dewey in New York. Although the Democrats still hold the majority in both Houses, the elections have demonstrated the unfavorable attitude of the people toward them.

With the presidential election of 1936 as the peak, the Democratic Party had already shown itself on the decline in the 1940 elections. The big blunders of President Roosevelt in domestic and foreign policies, entering of the United States into the World War, disastrous defeats in the Pacific area and the like have brought on insecurity and stringency in the life of the nation. In view of these pre-election circumstances, the major setback of the Democrats is only natural.

Although, however, the Republicans have scored a big victory, they have not secured the majority in Congress. Unlike other parliamentary system, that in the United States is such that a majority in Congress does not necessarily entail any change in the executive body or change in policy.

Thus interim elections by their nature cannot be regarded as very closely linked with actual government. What we can learn from them is solely the attitude of the people toward the Administration. In this sense, we now see clearly that public opinion in the United States is rapidly turning away from Roosevelt.

Conversion from the Democratic regime to a Republican one would not necessarily mean transition from war to peace. Rather does it happen that the general attitude of the Republican Party is even more imperialistic than the Democrats and even more bellicose than they. Thomas Dewey, who has been elected governor of New York and who is frequently talked of as the next presidential candidate, is anti-Roosevelt but by no means anti-war.

In short, the interim elections merely indicate that the people of the United States have cooled in their sentiments toward Roosevelt, that America itself is bent on war and that it manifests a stronger determination than ever to win the war.

What we people of Japan, who are striving to overthrow the United States and Britain with the fortunes of our nation at stake, keenly feel from the results of the elections is the tenacity of our enemy and the fact that we are up against no easy proposition. We must, therefore, emphasize the danger of despising our enemy.

Roosevelt's Prestige

NICHI NICHI—The interim elections flaunted before the world have ended. Although the final results have not yet been published, there can be no doubt that the Republicans have advanced as anticipated. Perhaps the final figures will show that their advance is greater than expected.

The elections, however, are of little interest to us. Whether the Democrats win or the Republicans it is all the same to us. We do not say this merely because the election results will have no decisive effects on the political situation in the United States. What we wish to emphasize is the fact that we who are exerting our utmost to defeat the United States cannot be bothered with such affairs. As a matter of fact, the American people themselves are quite indifferent to the outcome of the elections. The astounding number of abstentions, some 30,000,000, attest to this indifference.

A truer picture, however, seems to be that most of the abstainers thought that with a major war on their hands they could not waste time over such trivial matters as an internal political rivalry.

It is quite natural for the Republicans, put into the shade for 10 years, should wish to regain lost territory. At a time when Roosevelt was struggling for absolute dictatorship, any marked advance by the Republicans was liable to spoil his scenario. Accordingly, he appealed to the people by means of his usual empty propaganda: "The elections will show that democracy is still at work in midst of war and this will be a message from us to the world." But, alas, he could not prevent the Republicans from gaining.

Why such an outcome when it has so often been assured that the foundations of the Democratic Party are unshakable and that the popularity of Roosevelt remains unchallenged? The answer is simple. Because democracy is a game. War can only be conducted under dictatorship and cannot be prosecuted on democratic lines. Thus President Wilson enforced a dictatorial system in the last war, as now Roosevelt is doing.

Roosevelt appears to be following in Wilson's footsteps. Is it possible for him to avert the same end? No. So long as the war goes on that is impossible. He must willy-nilly enforce dictatorship. The result will be that he will eventually be the butt of national resentment and revenge. The fatal defeat of democracy lies in that.

Roosevelt Offensive

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Britain and the United States are now at odds regarding war strategy, and this appears to be growing in intensity with the lapse of time. The present development is regarded as the sign of a split in the objective of war brought about by the series of defeats of the Allied Powers. To speak more concretely, this is nothing but an exposure of the personal ambition of war-maker Roosevelt, which is becoming the motive power for the prosecution of the war for world supremacy at the sacrifice of British Colonial Empire and the other Allied countries.

At first it was understood that Roosevelt was forced to participate in the war "for the protection of democracies" but now he has begun to claim that "democratic politics are not suited for the prosecution of the war." Roosevelt is now assiduously engaged in robbing Congress of the latter's prerogatives one by one aiming at strengthening his own dictatorial power. Why is he doing so? The answer is that in his eyes there is no ideal nor principle except that of his design to have his own name handed down in history.

Recently when Roosevelt declared that the "Atlantic Charter is applicable even to India and Arabia," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who was taken by surprise made a retort, saying that the British Empire would never disclaim her position as the World Empire and that the history and geography of Britain make her an Empire that has interests spreading over the whole world." This is a revelation of the inside story of the Atlantic Charter, and it is an ironical exposure of the requirement on the part of Britain to provide against the "Roosevelt offensive" rather than against the Axis offensive. Thus the real cause of the Anglo-American loggerheads has become quite clear.

So long as this vulnerability of the United States remains, she will be compelled, willy-nilly, to be far removed from hope of winning victory. If the United States seeks the path which will lead her to victory, she will have no alternative left for her to take but to imitate the totalitarian method, that is, to make an ideological surrender to the Axis Powers and to inevitably abnegate her war aims.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

TO LET

One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants

26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 114, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA, 137 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, [illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Axis Forces Smash Strong British Unit In Desert Conflict

(Continued From Page 1)

the British have brought tanks into action. The Germans are countering by placing the tank units of the 21st mechanized division in the field.

The general war situation is developing favorably to the Axis forces. A military commentator of the Basler National Zeitung had the following to say about the disposition of the German forces in this sector:

"The strongest point of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel is that he always has in the rear of his army reserves of superior mechanized units that could speedily be brought into action on any front."

Ochiai Calls on Hata

Domei

NANKING, November 6.—Major-General Jinkuro Ochiai, new military attache to the Japanese Embassy, arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo to take up his new post. Later in the afternoon, the new military attache made a courtesy call on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, at the latter's headquarters.

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 63,410,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

FOREIGN OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

Young Kind

BARBER SHOP
Young-Ken
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO .... 80 Sen
(No Tips)
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYER'S RESTAURANT
Tel: (57) 1391

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,662 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

U.S. ELECTIONS SHOW BIG GAINS BY REPUBLICANS

Incomplete Returns Indicate Possession of 210 Seats in Lower House

DEWEY ELECTED GOVERNOR

G.O.P. Increases Senate Membership by 9; Senator Norris Is Defeated

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—Additional incoming but still incomplete returns of the elections in the United States on Tuesday showed a definite trend of the electorate's leaning toward Republican candidates.

This was generally interpreted here as reflecting discontent among the voters against the Roosevelt administration, particularly in connection with the latter's bungling of war efforts.

The latest returns showed over 200 Republicans elected as members of the House of Representatives as against 220 Democrats. This already shows a gain of at least 35 members over the Republican strength in the Lower House. With returns covering 15 seats still forthcoming, the indications are that the Republicans will cut further into the Democratic majority presently consisting of 258 members.

Republicans Gain Strength

Reports from New York quoted political observers there as saying that the incomplete returns have not given the Republicans a majority in the House of Representatives but show that they have gained sufficient strength to kill the Roosevelt administration's future New Deal legislation when votes of anti-New Deal Democrats are taken into consideration. In other words, it was pointed out, the Republicans have shoved the Democratic control of the Lower House to the lowest point since Franklin Delano Roosevelt took over the presidential reins in 1933.

Incomplete returns on the election of senators in which 33 are to be elected showed 15 Republican candidates and 14 Democratic candidates successful while the Progressive Party retained its one seat. There are three seats still unaccounted for.

On the basis of the returns thus far, the Democrats have 57 seats in the Senate, and the Republicans, 38, which is a gain by nine seats over their present strength.

One of the most significant results in the senatorial election was the defeat of the ardent New Dealer, Senator George W. Norris, Independent from Nebraska, who has been in Congress for more than 30 years. He has been regarded as one of President Roosevelt's strongest supporters. He was defeated by the Republican candidate, Kenneth Newberry, in a three-cornered race.

Isolationist Elected

Senator Wayland Brooks, leading isolationist from Illinois, was reelected by a large majority. Several other pre-war isolationists were also elected.

In the election for state governors —32 to be elected—latest returns showed that the Republicans elected 17 governors as against 13 by the Democrats. Returns are yet to cover two governorships.

The election as governor of New York of Thomas E. Dewey, 40-year-old Republican, which was conceded last night because of his huge vote, continued to be discussed today by political observers. Defeated by the veteran Democratic Governor Herbert Lehman in 1938 in a close race, Dewey yesterday redeemed himself with flying colors easily defeating Democrat John J. Bennett and the American Labor candidate, Dean A. Alfange.

Political observers generally said that Dewey, who would have been the Republican presidential candidate in 1940 instead of Wendell Willkie had he defeated Governor Lehman in the 1938 New York gubernatorial race, seems the best prospect now as the Republican Party's standard bearer in the presidential election two years hence. Incidentally, Dewey will be the first Republican governor of New York in 20 years.

The Republicans also showed gains in California where the Republican candidate, Earl Warren, defeated the Democratic incumbent, Governor Culbert L. Olsen.

His Imperial Majesty Grants Audiences To Four Admirals

His Majesty the Emperor Thursday morning was pleased to receive in audience four Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals who recently returned to Japan after having distinguished themselves at the front. His Imperial Majesty, with Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff attending, graciously received Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, who tendered a report to the Throne. Later, His Imperial Majesty granted audiences to Vice-Admiral Kensaburo Hara, Rear-Admiral Kyuji Kubo and Rear-Admiral Katsuji Tsuda. In recognition of their meritorious services rendered to the State, His Imperial Majesty graciously granted a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest and a sum of money to Vice-Admiral Inouye and sets of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest to Rear-Admirals Kubo and Tsuda.

GOVERNMENT LAUDS EFFORTS OF MINERS

Results Achieved During Period For Boosting Ore Output Recognized

The managements of 12 mines and 20 men employed in the mining industry were honored by the Government on Thursday for the efforts made by them toward increasing the output of ores during the two months of July and August which were set aside as the Period for the Extension of the Output of Ores As an Extraordinary Measure.

The honored mines were headed by the Sumitomo Besshi Copper Mine, while the honored men, including mining officials, were of 12 mines spread over the country.

The ceremony of honoring these mines and mine workers was held at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Flag Is Awarded

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi gave the Championship Flag to the Sumitomo Besshi Copper Mine which increased its output to a greater extent than by any other copper mine during July and August. He also bestowed rewards on 11 other deserving mines.

Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi gave letters of commendation to the mining officials and miners who showed great diligence during the two-month period. These men also received from the Welfare Minister the "Minister Medal."

Both Commerce Minister Kishi and Welfare Minister Koizumi gave instructions which should be observed by all employed in the mining industry.

Premier Hideki Tojo read a message of congratulation.

Tojo Congratulates Men

At the ceremony of awarding recognition to those who rendered distinguished services in mining expansion, Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered the following address of congratulation:

"The wartime mining productivity expansion campaign conducted in July and August was attended with unprecedented results. This is a matter for congratulation.

"You who are here today have made the best showing in this connection and won the distinction of being awarded recognition by the central authorities. I offer my hearty congratulations upon your distinction. Responding to the call of the State in this emergency, you, transcending self interests, have devoted yourselves to your duties. For this I express my deep gratitude.

"To all the mine workers and mine employes throughout the country who, defying a number of adverse factors under the war, are making untiring efforts for mining productivity expansion I tender my unstinted respect and appreciation.

"It is no easy task to bring America and Britain, who vaunt their colossal resources and productivity, to their knees. But the brilliant war exploits already won under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor have laid the foundation for the accomplishment of this gigantic task.

"The thing for us 100,000,000 people of Japan to do hereafter is to solidify this foundation still further and to carry the task to success.

"To this end, we must sacrifice ourselves and, with absolute loyalty and burning fighting spirit, give of

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMA MAKES RAPID STRIDES IN ALL FIELDS

Rice, Cotton, Teak and Other Products Show Good Prospects

INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES

Production Expected to See General Increase Under Japanese Guidance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

RANGOON, November 5.—Burma, a rich granary and the largest exporter of rice in the world, the possessor of inexhaustible underground resources and a large producer of teak-wood, is very much in the limelight as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Four months have gone by since the occupation of Burma was completed. The rehabilitation of the Burmese industries has only just begun, but it will be in order to take a glance at the progress made so far.

Rice: The pre war annual production was 5,300,000 tons (one ton equalling about 33.3 bushels), of which 2,000,000 tons were consumed domestically and most of the remaining 3,300.000 tons exported to India.

Sowing Is Satisfactory

With regard to the plantation and production prospects for this year, both tilling and sowing has been progressing satisfactorily, thanks to a combination of following favorable factors:

1. The rainy season this year started later than usual.
2. The farmer-refugees who had fled into the jungles returned to the farms as soon as the fires of war died down.
3. The positive and extensive buying up of the crop by the Rice Associations gave hope to the farmers.

Rehabilitation in the field of rice production has been spectacular. Despite adverse factors such as the prevalence of the Dengue fever in the hot months of April and May, scheduled quantities of rice are being loaded on all incoming ships. This deserves special mention.

Raw Cotton: The pre-war production was about 300,000 piculs at most, picked mostly in the vicinity of Minshan and in Alan Myo. Burmese cotton is just about medium in quality. The harvesting this year came earlier than in India.

Although the upper parts of Burma are suited for cotton plantation, production has been as small as 300,000 piculs a year. There are two reasons for this: First, the British, as a matter of policy, did not encourage cotton plantation. Second, cotton plantation in Burma had the nature of a speculative business, which did not appeal to the conservative Burmese peasants. Provided the right steps are taken, cotton production can be increased easily, experts being of the opinion that the present figure can be trebled in three years.

Teak-Wood Abundant

Teak-wood: Burma is blessed with an abundance of teak-wood which is required in the construction of railways, barracks and in other construction undertakings. Its quality is peerless. Before the war, Burma was the largest exporter of teak-wood in the world.

Elephants are used in teak-wood transportation. It is a grand sight to see several thousand of them at work.

When the Imperial Forces were engaged in operations in northern Burma, teak trees weighing one ton apiece filled the rivers and threatened to wash away small bridges.

The first thing the Imperial Forces had to do was to collect these trees. Native inhabitants were encouraged with the inducement of prizes to do the job. The result was that many trees were collected.

Already, several hundred elephants are in service in the forests. Steps are being taken to gather several thousand more. There is an over-abundance of lumber in Burma. An undisclosed number of tons have been sent to Shonan Island and Penang Island for use in shipbuilding, while another undisclosed number of tons have already been sawed, preparatory to export to Japan.

Other produce: Cereals, especially beans and corns are produced in

(Continued on Page 2)

Vigil Aboard a Warship

Steady, firm, and much alive is the picture of this sentry on board a warship of the matchless Imperial Navy. Who knows that his reward for the constant watch might turn out to be an enemy force! (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

COMPROMISE PEACE BROACHED IN LONDON

Lady Snowden, Lord Sempill Advocate Arrangement 'When Time Is Ripe'

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 4.—A veritable bombshell fell among those attending the luncheon of the Anglo-Swiss Society in London on October 28 when Lady Snowden advocated the idea of a compromise peace between Britain and Germany, according to an Evening Standard report received here today.

The report revealed that Lord Sempill, the president of the association, attempted to soothe the feelings of a group ired listeners by explaining that Lady Snowden meant to convey the impression that she favors the arranging of a peace by compromise only when the time is considered ripe for such a peace.

Lord Sempill took pains to explain that he does not consider the present as a suitable time for such a peace and that the time to do so is when the war situation has taken a favorable turn for Britain. He disclosed that he intends to make a formal proposal along these lines.

The association's president expressed his belief that the large majority of people would support his proposal.

GOEBBELS STRESSES THE EASTERN FRONT

Says Fate of European Continent Will Be Decided By Its Outcome

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 4.—The enemy facing Germany today is the same enemy which denounced National Socialism 10 years ago, and the war against the Soviets is a continuation of the fight 20 years ago to exterminate the Reds who infested the great cities of Germany, writes Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, in the publication Das Reich.

The Allies have no united plan for the future, and they have been thrown together only by a common ideological hate for Germany, writes Dr. Goebbels in his article which follows:

"The enemy which Germany is fighting today is the same enemy which, 10 years ago, opposed Germany's National Socialism. In the latter part of 1932, those who opposed National Socialism pointed with hate at its organization, but they were completely ignorant of what sort of situation would arise if National Socialism were eliminated. The various enemy nations facing Germany today are united only in so far as they have a common ideological hate for Germany and a desire to destroy Germany

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, November 6, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Nation's Savings and Consumption Curtailment

SANGYO KEIZAI—The nation's savings for the second quarter of 1942 totaled ¥4,026,000,000. In the light of our national savings goal of ¥23,000,000,000 for 1942, the figure for the second quarter makes us feel all the more keenly the imperativeness of productivity expansion and consumption curtailment.

As has been pointed out by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, increase in savings constitutes the nucleus of the operation of the wartime financial policy, for the consummation of which the unification of the various branches of industry and above all, a drastic cut in national consumption must be effected.

City life leaves more room for retrenchment than does rural life. But this retrenchment cannot be made without a rationalization of life. To that end, the supply of absolute daily necessities must be guaranteed in order to lower the standard of living and thereby to foster the capacity for savings.

Consumption curtailment will not only curb purchasing power and price rise but will also serve to expand the production of war materials. In this sense, consumption curtailment is a moral which every individual should practice and is what the State demands of the people as a vital necessity. The nation should have full cognizance of this fact.

Once the emergency-consciousness of the nation is heightened to this extent, the attainment of the national savings goal will be easily achievable and this, along with productivity expansion, will ensure victory in a protracted war.

AMERICANS HIT FLAGRANT LIES BY WAR HEADS

Writers, Newspapers Attack Lying Hypocrisy of Own Leaders

FABRICATIONS EXPOSED

People Call for Franker Statements by Military Authorities

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 4.—As the American people gradually awaken to the fact that their forces have been administered one disastrous setback after another since the outbreak of the current hostilities, many commentators and newspapers are beginning to raise their voices in a campaign of bitter criticism against the policy of the United States military authorities to twist, withhold or fabricate reports about the war situation.

Disillusioned by the smashing defeats suffered by the army and navy forces, the American people are now demanding that the authorities reveal the truth about the war results. They demand that the public be told the facts, whether those facts happen to be good or bad.

Arthur Webb, Washington correspondent of the London Daily Herald, wrote to his paper on October 24: "The practice of withholding bad news or making good news sound ever better than it is is condemned by many commentators. They are calling for franker statements from the War Department. The immediate cause of these criticisms is the discovery that the War Department was less than frank about the Tokyo raid.

"Until the Japanese made public the names of four prisoners, every American had believed that the attack had been made without loss."

Although Mr. Webb exercised thoughtful tact by using the euphemistic phrase "less than frank" in reference to the War Department's announcements regarding the Tokyo raid, all indications point to the fact that other Americans used blunter terms in describing the lying hypocrisy of their war leaders. The obvious falseness of the American announcements has led the American people to rely on the announcements of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and discount their own.

The Washington Daily News declared: "The Government is undermining public confidence in the reliability of its war communiques. They too often must be corrected and danger to morale is obvious."

The newspaper went on to declare that the Tokyo raid is not an isolated case of deliberate misinformation. "The net effect of the communiques about Bataan," the paper said, "was to disguise the fact that the heroic but outnumbered American forces were not winning the hopeless struggle. Even now after ten months, the extent of the plane losses at Manila and Pearl Harbor is still suppressed."

It added that the American authorities at first attempted to dismiss the sensational Japanese invasion of the Aleutians as a matter of no importance, but were later forced to admit the seriousness of the threat. It also pointed out that the loss of many warships in the Solomons area was withheld for 65 days after the Japanese had reported it.

NANKING GETS BUILDINGS

Quarters Formerly Housing Railway Department Returned

Domei

NANKING, November 5.—Japanese military authorities formally transferred control of the building formerly housing the Railway Department of the old regime under Chiang Kai-shek to the National Government of China in a ceremony held here at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The building has been under the care of Japanese military authorities since the outbreak of the China hostilities.

Yoshitomi Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, November 5.—Masaomi Yoshitomi, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, returned here from Tokyo this afternoon. He will continue in his concurrent post of spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Career Ends

Count Keigo Kiyoura, 92, former Premier, who died Thursday afternoon at Atami after a life filled with brilliant achievements for his country.

NANKING'S SUPPORT IS CONVEYED TO AOKI

Shigemitsu, Who Arrives by Air, Explains Attitude Toward New Ministry

The National Government of China's willingness to cooperate with the Japanese authorities in connection with the newly established Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was conveyed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking when he called on Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at the latter's official residence, Thursday afternoon, according to Domei.

Ambassador Shigemitsu arrived at the Haneda airfield at 12:30 p.m. Thursday from Nanking via Fukuoka.

Minister Aoki is said to have explained in detail to Mr. Shigemitsu the recent establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as well as Japan's fundamental policy regarding China.

Mr. Shigemitsu reportedly conveyed the opinion of Japanese officials on the spot on the unification of the administration of Japanese official organs in China.

Mr. Shigemitsu later was guest at a luncheon given by Minister Aoki, which was attended by Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto and Uzuhiko Usami, Director of the Chinese Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

It was learned that Minister Aoki already has requested Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, to return to Tokyo to confer with him.

Japanese diplomatic and consular organs in China have been functioning smoothly following the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Ambassador Shigemitsu, declared in an interview with the press before his conference with Mr. Aoki.

"Although my duties have increased manifold as a result of inauguration of the new Ministry," Mr. Shigemitsu said, "the unified administration of Japanese official organs in China has made it much easier for me to carry on my work."

Mr. Shigemitsu denied speculative reports that establishment of the new ministry will bring about a change in Japan's policy toward foreign countries. He stressed that Japan's relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged.

The Japanese Ambassador revealed that Ministers Akiyoshi Tajiri and Tateki Horiuchi have already assumed their posts at Shanghai and Nanking, respectively.

HIROTA'S FATHER PASSES

Funeral Date Decision After Son's Arrival in Fukuoka

Tokuhei Hirota, father of Koki Hirota, former Premier and Foreign Minister, died of senility at 7:36 a.m. Thursday at his residence in Fukuoka City. He was 93 years old.

Funeral rites will be arranged after Mr. Hirota's arrival in Fukuoka on Friday.

The late Mr. Hirota formed friendship with Mitsuru Toyama through the Genyosha. A reunion took place on Tuesday in Fukuoka where Mr. Toyama is at present on a visit.

Batavia Organ Decided

C.P.S.

BATAVIA, November 2.—An Overseas Chinese Association for all Java will soon be established in Batavia. A preparatory committee, composed of representatives from various Chinese guilds and overseas Chinese organizations, has been set up.

COUNT KIYOURA DIES AT ATAMI AT AGE OF 92

Born 3 Years Before Perry's Arrival, Witnessed Rise Of Japan

CONFERRED HIGH HONORS

Self-Made Man by Sheer Ability, Worked Himself to Highest Office

Count Keigo Kiyoura, former Premier and dean of Japan's senior statesmen, died at 4:52 p.m. Thursday at his Beijuan villa at Atami where he had been leading a quiet simple life after his retirement from politics.

Born in February, 1850, three years before Commodore Mathew C. Perry appeared with his "black ships" off Uraga for the first time, the late Count was 92 years old at the time of his death. It was his experience to see Japan rise in the Meiji Era to a position as one of the forefront Powers of the world, and then to witness the epochal developments following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia—developments which have ousted the imperialistic United States and Britain from East Asia and paved the way for the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Emperor Confers Honors

Upon hearing of Count Kiyoura's critical condition, His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday afternoon graciously conferred on him the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon in appreciation of his distinguished service to the State.

Count Kiyoura's condition turned for the worse on Wednesday.

Twice Justice Minister, once as Home Minister and as Agriculture and Commerce Minister, the late Count was appointed as President of the Privy Council in 1922. He became Premier in January, 1924 but resigned in June the same year when his party the Seiyu Honto, was defeated in the general elections. That was his last political office. He was created Count in 1928.

The late Count made his last appearance in Tokyo October, last year, under most dramatic circumstances, following the resignation of the Third Konoye Cabinet when the Japanese-American negotiations at Washington had reached an acute stage. Ignoring his physician's advice, Count Kiyoura made the train trip from Atami to attend the conference of the senior statesmen which was called to recommend the succeeding Premier. He even carried an oxygen-inhaling outfit to be prepared for any emergency. It was the first time he came to the capital when a political change occurred.

Born in the days toward the end of the Shogunate of humble and insignificant parents and making his way upward in life until finally he became Premier of the nation at the age of 74, the inspiring life of Count Kiyoura has spanned the whole modern history of Japan, its rise from a feudal island empire to a magnificent power fighting to establish a righteous new order in the world.

The Count, who was born in 1850, was in every way a self-made man, and he rose to success by diligent and driving work. His rise to eminence paralleled the development of Japan into a world power, and his struggle characterized the struggle of Japan. His life bound together the Japan of yesterday with the two-sworded samurai and chaotic transformation, and the Japan of today with its lofty ideals and the power to mould them into actuality.

Buddhist Priest's Son

The Count began life at the lowest rung of the ladder, as the fifth son of a poor Buddhist priest, and by virtue of hard work and ability fought his way to success. His rise to recognition and fame was not bought by riches, nor by marriage, nor by clan influences, nor by political associations, nor by favoritism. In an age of great social unrest and chaotic upheaval, he set his course and unhesitatingly drove toward his goal. From his beginnings as a rustic schoolboy, the Count fought his way up the ladder of success to a title and finally into the premiership.

He was a leader of men, a gifted orator, a scholar, and an excellent calligraphist. He was unpretentious, kindly and unaffected by his success.

Count Kiyoura was born in Feb-

(Continued on Page 2)

SELF-MADE SAVANT GIVEN ENDOWMENT

Crippled Ex-Serviceman, Kudo, Compiles 10-Volume Treatise on Buddhism

The life story of Kokai Kudo, a self-made authority on Buddhism who is credited with a comprehensive treatise on the subject of the relationship between the Imperial Household and Buddhism and who has just been granted an annual educational endowment of ¥1,800 by the Japan Arts and Science Promotion Society, reads like a novel, reports Domei.

In 1917, at the age of 19 with only an elementary education as a sailor in the Imperial Navy, Mr. Kudo participated in the first World War until the following year of July when in an explosion he received serious injuries to the head, face, forearms and legs.

During the ensuing period of convalescence in a naval hospital, Mr. Kudo developed a strong determination to overcome any difficulty that might result from the misfortune through devoting his life to the study of religions.

Upon his recovery, he entered the Tokyo Bible School and following his graduation became a minister of the Christian gospel. Then in 1927, he entered Nippon University to take up the comparative study of religions and subsequently was converted over to Buddhism.

Mr. Kudo graduated from Nippon University in 1930 but continued his studies at the post-graduate school of religion at the Tokyo Imperial University. Given encouragement and guidance by Professor Makoto Nagai of the institution, Mr. Kudo finally rounded up his long years of study with an exhaustive treatise on the subject of the relationship of the Imperial Household and Buddhism in 10 volumes.

Burma Makes Rapid Strides In All Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

abundance, but they are all consumed domestically, and export to Japan is not planned yet. The Japanese authorities on the spot would rather utilize all available shipping space for the transportation of rice.

Vegetable oils are indispensable to Burma. Before the war, large quantities were imported from India.

Peanuts and sesame seeds are already under cultivation in the cotton plantation areas in upper Burma. Vegetable oil factories will be reopened and go into operation shortly.

Paulownia oil, once a profitable product for the Chungking regime and which was exported to the United States via the Burma route, is also produced in Shan State.

Stock-breeding: It is said that there are 5,000,000 water buffaloes in Burma. Adding other cattle to this number, it is estimated that there are at least 10,000,000 head. In addition, there are large numbers of sheep and horses. Hides alone run into large sums of money.

Wool resources are said to be considerable and will be developed further.

Fisheries: The fishing industry in the seas around Burma is an unknown quantity. In fact, the seas may be said to be virgin fishing grounds. Only small-scale fisheries have been going on at Tavoy and Magwe. Net-drawing by steamer has been experimented with with good results. With sufficient labor and fishing boats, the fishery industry in Burma could be developed to any extent.

Government Lauds Efforts of Miners

(Continued From Page 1)

our best in the cause of the State.

"The Government, with an iron will, has placed itself at the head of the nation and been carrying out the necessary wartime measures. To augment the production of ores, indispensable for giving full play to fighting strength, the Government is giving all its efforts.

"I sincerely trust that, emulating the officers and men at the front, you will exert ceaseless efforts in cooperation with the Government for mining productivity expansion."

Canton-Anking Fees Lowered

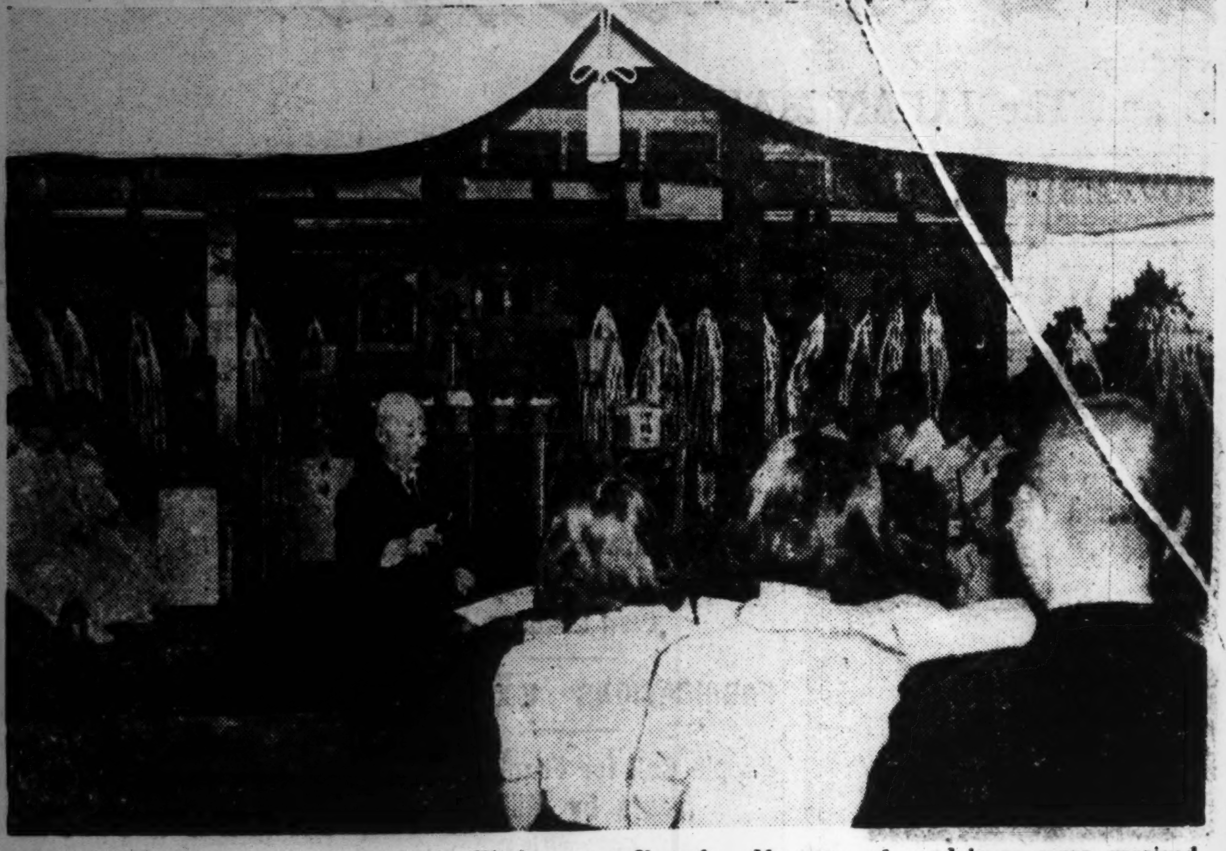
C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 2.—In view of the exceptional popularity of its remittance department, the Central Reserve Bank of China has announced the reduction of remittance charges for Canton and Anking.

Okazaki Donates $5,000

SHANGHAI.—Katsuo Okazaki chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has donated $5,000 to the Charity Bazaar and Ball in aid of the Japanese Red Cross and Chinese Child Welfare.

Last Rites for Poet



Funeral services for the late Hakushu Kitahara, famous poet during the three generations of Meiji, Taisho and Showa, were held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Thursday. The services were attended by leading figures in poetical, literary, and musical circles, including Shusei Tokuda, Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki, Shosuke Yoshiuye, and Koscak Yamada. Messages of condolence were received from Imperial Arts Academy, Japan Central Cultural League, and also from the Convention of East Asian Writers now in session here. Photo shows Mr. Yamada conducting a choral group at the funeral.

HUGE SUCCESS MARKS MEIJI SHRINE GAMES

30,000 Athletes Throughout Nippon Empire Take Part; Hiroshima Takes Laurels

The 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet which was brought to a grand climax on Meijisetsu after six days of heated competition of some 30,000 athletes throughout the country provided thrillls to countless thousands of spectators.

While stress was attached to military events rather than mere sports as in the past, the Meet, nevertheless, saw some hectic tingling action as prefectural teams battled for national honors in 15 events.

Basketball which is one of the most highly developed sports in the nation today brought champions in five divisions. In the men's open finals, the All-Keijo five from Chosen came from behind to down the Tokyo Gakushu Club, 37 to 24. With a brilliant second half attack, the Keijo basketeers garnered 22 points against Tokyo's 7 points to overcome the locals' half-time lead of 17 to 15.

In the college and university division, Rikkyo university, perennial champions of the Kanto Collegiate League, vanquished Kyoto Imperial, 53 to 45. By this victory the winners deserved to be called the classiest collegiate casaba team in the country. The play of the Itioka High team from Osaka, in the girls middle school division, was also that of real champions. From the opening round, these girls swept over all opponents to merit the championship clearly.

Meiji Nine Loses

While baseball was a little out of season, it nevertheless drew great interest of the baseball fans. Coming as a surprise, Meiji a Big-Six member, was humbled by Tokyo's Senshu college nine, 5 to 3 in the semi-finals. However, Rikkyo upheld the Big Six's prestige by taking the title, defeating upstart Senshu, 7 to 0.

Rugby, another event which packed the crowds in at the Meiji Shrine stadium, saw the Osaka representative, Tenoji Middle School, down the fifteen from Taiwan, 15—0 for the title. Played in the rain-soaked field on Sunday, the Taiwan fifteen affeared lost and were easy victims of the Osaka lads. In the battle for the Industrial Workers division, the Chosen Railway fifteen administered the Manchoukuo Electric Workers a crushing 38 to 9 defeat.

Hiroshima Prefecture, the home of many outstanding athletes during this Meet, added further honors by grabbing the championship in the men's open volley-ball competition. After sweeping through four preliminary heats, it clinched the championship by downing the team from Chosen, 3 to 1.

Tennis Individual Honors

In the battle for individual honors, tennis brought out some of the most heated competition of the meet. Waseda University ace Sumi emerged victorious in the men's open after five days of play at the Den-en courts. The finals saw the Waseda collegian vanquish Watanabe of Keio university, 6-1 6-0 6-1. The doubles title in the same division went to Horikoshi and Murakami, the pair from the Koshien Club. They defeated Tanabe and Okada of Keio university, 6-3 7-5 9-11 6-4.

In the women's open play, Miss Yamakawa of Koshien Club won the title by taking Miss Sawada of the same Club, 6-2 6-2 6-0. Miss Yamakawa eliminated one of the Meet's favorite, Miss Kamo in the semi finals. Miss Kamo later paired with her clubmate Miss Oura of Den-en Club to take the doubles crown by defeating the Koshien Club pair, Miss Yamakawa and Miss Sawada.

As the meet was held with a view to promote the physique of the entire nation, it was participated by the old and young. The events held for elementary school children also were closely followed by the spectators. In the final tabulation the children from Hiroshima Prefecture were proclaimed champions. These little representatives amassed a total of 21 points in five events to nose out Hyogo Prefecture with 20 points.

GERMAN TEAMS BOOKED

Hockey and Handball Matches to Be Played at Y.C.A.C. Sunday

Three German teams will see action on Sunday at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi, both the first and second hockey elevens playing in the morning and the handball team scheduled to take the field from 2 p.m.

The second hockey eleven will meet the Yokohama Club from 9:30 a.m., while the firsts are booked to cross sticks with the strong Rikkyo University side at 11 a.m. sharp. The handball team will take on the Waseda University from 2 p.m.

The following players are asked to turn out. Hockey seconds: Messrs Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Arnold, Schloerb, Dr. Engel, Bergmann, Ackenhausen, Sonnenschein, Mosler, Pieper and M. Fachtmann. Hockey firsts: Messrs Meisinger, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain) Bellstedt, Dr. Grimm, Fehlen, Henn, Edu Levedag Jr, Pekrun, Dohm, Schuette. Referee: Mr. Glomblk. Handball team: Messrs Mosaner (captain), Meyer, Handge, O. Schmidt, Oemichen, Soff, Trobe, Wasserlos, Hempel, Hufnagel and W. Schmidt.

Y.C.A.C. Playing 2 Games

Two Y.C. and A.C. teams will play over the weekend in Yokohama, the Club's soccer eleven meeting outside opposition on Saturday from 2:30 p.m. while the Rugby fifteen will take on the Yokohama Commercials from 3 p.m. Sunday. The following players are asked to turn out: Soccer team: Harriss, M. Fachtmann, Fehlen, F. Planas, Schoene, R. Bernstein, N. Petroff, Da-Silva, J. Planas, Kranz and Agajan. Rugby team: Remedios, Lavalle, Swanson, Petroff, Schoene, Harriss (captain), Planas, F. Planas, Pestalozzi. Agajan. Weiss. Weidemann, Mandel, R. Bernstein, A. Bernstein and Sperlinger. Referee: P. Lord.

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT
WHISKY FREE FROM
IMPURITIES

RESOLUTION CLOSES ASIA WRITERS' MEET

Determination to Support Holy Cause of Japan Reaffirmed On Last Day

The First Convention of Greater East Asian Writers ended Thursday afternoon after the delegates to the historic meeting, 51 in all from Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, Central China, and Mengchiang, had agreed on what men of letters in the area of Greater East Asia have to do to achieve the goal of establishing the spirit of Greater East Asia.

The culminating point of the last day of the three-day convention was reached when the delegates passed a resolution manifesting their determination to work under the leadership of Japan to make the great spirit of East Asia manifest to the whole of the world.

In the early part of the session Eiji Yoshikawa, famed novelist, proposed that the writers of America be told by radio about how the representative literary men of the races and nations of Greater East Asia had gathered in a room and agreed on the overthrow of American and British influence as prerequisite for the establishment of a system of thought for the people of Greater East Asia based on the spirit of East Asia.

No Reception to Be Held

The Royal Rumanian Legation announces that on Sunday, November 8, which is the birthday anniversary of His Majesty Mihai 1st, King of Rumania, there will be no reception at the Royal Rumanian Legation in Tokyo in view of the general situation.

COUNT KIYOURA DIES AT ATAMI

(Continued From Page 1)

ruary, 1850, in the family of a country Buddhist priest of the Myoshoji Temple, in Kumamoto Prefecture. When a mere child he was adopted by the family of a samurai, Hidetatsu Kiyoura, and was legally made head of the family when he was 28 years old.

His official career began in 1873 as a clerk in the local government of Saitama Prefecture, near Tokyo, which he held until he was appointed first assistant secretary and later chief secretary in the Home Ministry of a Cabinet created under the leadership of Count Hirobumi Ito (later Prince) in December of 1885, five years prior to the inauguration of the Constitutional system. Because of his ability he became a protege of Count Aritomo Yamagata (later Prince), a big politician and statesman, through whom he was introduced into these latter Central Government offices, which were to pave the way for his future career.

In 1891, the year following the adoption of the Constitution, he was appointed to the important office of Director of the Police Affairs Bureau, from which he was promoted to that of Vice-Minister of Justice in the Ito Cabinet. The same Administration saw him installed as the Minister of Justice in 1893, in which capacity he was jointly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In 1901 he was made a Peer and granted the title of Baron and was made a member of the Privy Council. For a long time he held the Vice-Presidency of this body, and finally with the death of Prince Yamagata in 1922 became President.

Premier in 1924

As a climax to his political career at the age of 74, he was pressed into the Premiership by the circumstances existing in 1924. This Cabinet, however, was short-lived, as it was organized in January and overthrown in June of the same year as the result of a general election. Here ended his political life, which had been truly identified with the nation's political progress and development, his career having practically started with the adoption of the Constitution and ended about the time of the Washington Disarmament Treaty.

Particularly noteworthy in episodes connected with his political life were that of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was concluded in 1902 when he was Minister of Justice and that of the Hibiya riot in Tokyo in 1905 which was a demonstration against the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, for which the then Home Minister Count Yoshikawa had to retire, and which office Viscount Kiyoura assumed jointly with that of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He went abroad in 1891, visiting European countries, particularly France as he was a French scholar in jurisprudence, and on a special mission to observe the working of constitutional methods employed in those nations long experienced in a constitutional form of government. He visited China three times, the last trip being in 1928. In the same year he was raised to the rank of Count. He was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the Leipzig University of Germany in 1935.

In his private life he was simplicity itself. Though enjoying the distinction of the peerage, he was entirely free from affectation. In public life he was quite strict, and there were those, who did not know him, who thought he might be the same outside the office. Probably because of experience in speech making or because of his superb constitution, he had an easy flow in conversation and his voice was pleasant and bespoke robust health. He was willing to chat with anybody, and for that matter anyone who came in contact with him could see an apparent lack of pretentiousness on his part.

MANCHOUKUO TO FETE ASIA WAR ANNIVERSARY

Concordia Association Plans National Move to Enhance Peoples' Determination

The Concordia Association of Manchoukuo, at a committee meeting Wednesday, decided to launch a national movement in commemoration of the approaching first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with a view to renewing the firm determination of the Manchoukuo people to help in the successful prosecution of the war, according to a Tokyo Shimbun dispatch from Hsinking, reports Domei.

The dispatch states that it is the plan of the association to start the movement during the latter part of the current month and carry it to its culmination on December 8. The program includes the holding, at all the important cities throughout the country, of lecture meetings, memorial services in honor of those who gave their lives in the promotion of the cause of Greater East Asia, and prayer meetings invoking the Divine aid in the successful conclusion of the war.

TO MAKE SPECIAL FILMS FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

Necessary Preparations Completed for Taking Culture Movies at P.C.L.

The P.C.L. Studios today announced that they have completed necessary details for shooting of a film specially adapted for the peoples of the Southern Regions, as films are essential in imparting to the peoples of the South a true and accurate picture of Japanese culture.

Deliberations for films specially suited to the language and customs of the Southern Regions have been in progress for some time and now, with the initiative of the Japan Movie Distributing Company and the assistance of the Board of Information, the P.C.L. Studios have undertaken the task.

The P.C.L. Studios further announced that actual shooting of the scenes will begin next week. The music will be carefully selected, and the scenario will be given special attention.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1565
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

OTSUKA
PIANO Shokai
No. 2 Honcho
1-chome, Yokohama
Tel. 2-2370
Opposite the
Memorial Hall
PIANOS FOR SALE, RENT
and Accepted in Exchange
WE UNDERTAKE all Repairs
& Tuning.

Todesanzeige.

Nach kurzem Leiden verschied am 27. Oktober im General Hospital, Yokohama Herr

Kapitaen Fritz Raupach

FUEHRER des Dampfers "R. G. RICKMERS"

Traeger der Auszeichnungen: E. K. 1 und 2—1914/18
Friedrich August Kreuz 1. Klasse
Hanseaten Kreuz
Frontkaempfer Kreuz mit Schwertern

im 52. Lebensjahr.

Wir verlieren in dem Dahingeschiedenen einen langjaehrigen, getreuen und verdienstvollen Mitarbeiter, welcher auch hier draussen seit Ausbruch des Krieges seine Einsatzbereitschaft gezeigt hat, und dessen Andenken wir in Ehren halten werden.

Im Namen der
RICKMERS RHEDEREI A. G. HAMBURG
C. Holstein.

Yokohama, 2. November 1942.

Es wird circa Mitte November eine Trauerfeier an Board des "R. C. Rickmers" in Yokohama stattfinden. Tag und Stunde werden noch bekanut gegeben.

GOEBBELS SPEAKS ON EASTERN FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

and the States friendly to Germany.

"Outside of this common hate, they have absolutely no united plan for the future. President Roosevelt intends to inherit the remains of the British Empire, while Prime Minister Churchill is attempting to maintain and strengthen the British sphere of influence at the sacrifice of America and, what should be noted most of all, Premier Stalin is working feverishly to Bolshevize the whole world.

"Immediately after the last World War we were in a state of extreme agitation, as if we were in an overheated boiler. We had to choose between two ways; whether we would explode within the boiler, or whether we would explode toward the outside. By the significant decision of November 9, 1923, the people of Germany chose to explode toward the inside rather then toward the outside. This internal explosion did not stop, and increased in furor with every increase of outside pressure.

"At the present time, our assault upon the outside, which is being carried out with such great military strength, is succeeding steadily, as it must succeed. That is because this struggle is a continuation of the movement which we carried out against the Reds who infested the great cities within Germany 20 years ago. The effete bourgeoisie are now again borrowing the strength of their most dangerous foe and are rallying under the Hammer and Sickle.

"The young people who will carry the next age, their children and their grandchildren, and their descendants will carry on this eternal struggle without a letup. The young and the old, every German, must drive through this trial, the war we are fighting today. The fate of the European Continent will be decided eternally by the outcome of the war on the Eastern front."

TEL
ITO 358-9
KAWANA

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

PLENTIFUL
SUPPLY OF
SUPER-FINE
RAZOR BLADES

TECHNO
SHAVING WITHOUT
LATHERING
No Brush—No Trouble
Just Use Shaving Cream
Special Razor Blades:
Gillette-type, double-edge,
five for ¥0.48 or 0.68;
Valet-type, Single-edge,
five for ¥0.48 or ¥0.68
Apply TECHNO directly on the face and rub it lightly with the fingers, then shave.
No need of after-shave Lotion
or Washing
TECHNO feeds and improves
the skin
85 sen per tube, 50 grams net
Made by JOHEI SUMINO
34 Imasato Shirokane, Shiba,
Tokyo
Sold at Dept. Stores, Good Toilet
Shops and Apothecaries.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Cartwright, B. O.—The Student's Manual of the Siamese Language. Rev. Ed. '29. ..	7.50
Davidson-Houston, Capt. J. V. & 2 Others (comps.)—Chinese and English Modern Military Dictionary. 5.500 Army. Navy. Air Technical Terms. '35.	46.85
Day, C. B.—Chinese Peasant Cults: Being a Study of Chinese Paper Gods. With Pls. '40.	10.40
Eberhard, W.—Die Lokalkulturen des Sudens und Ostens. (Monumenta Serica. Monogr. III. 2. Teil 2). '42.	20.00
Gauthier, H. (comp.)—La temperature en Chine et a quelques stations voisines d'apres des observations quotidiennes; (Atlas thermometrique de la Chine). 3 vol. et Atlas. Avec illus. '18. '34.	37.50

MONUMENTA SERICA: Journal of Oriental Studies of the Catholic Univ. of Peking.
Eds.: F. X. Biallas, R. Rahmann & Others. With num. Illus. Imp. 8vo, pap.
Per Vol. ¥62.50
1. pp. x, 536. (P. .30)
2. pp. viii, 597. (P. .30)
3. pp. x, 689. (p. .40)
4. pp. viii, 762. (P. .30)
5. pp. iv, 508. (P. .30)

Gherzi, E.—Etude sur la pluie en Chine (1873-1925); Appendice (1925-1934); Atlas Distribution des pluies en Chine, par mois, saisons, annee). 4 vol. Avec pl. et tab. '28, '37.	37.50
Giles, H. A.—Gems of Chinese Literature; Prose & Verse. 2nd Ed., rev. & greatly enl. '23.	16.90
Interpretations du Yuan judiciaire en matiere civile. Texte chinois et traduction francaise par F. Thery. Vol. I. le part. '36.	16.50
.. 2e & 3e part. '39	19.25
Manich, M. L., Jumsai (comp.)—English-Thai Dictionary. 2nd Ed., rev. & enl. 2 Vols. With Illus. '41. ..	8.50
Modern Linguistic Siamese-French-English Dictionary. '38.	5.00
Morgan, E.—The New Chinese Speaker. 2nd Ed. '33. ..	8.50
Siam: Nature and Industry. (Issued by The Ministry of Commerce & Communications. Bangkok). With Illus. & Maps. '30.	9.50

MARUZEN CO, LTD.
TOKYO
Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Yokohama, Sendai, Sapporo, Keijo, Taihoku, Hsinking.

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

KANKO HOTEL NAGOYA
A Most Modern
Hotel in
Central Japan
Accommodations
Comfortable

FUJIYA
RYOKAN
ATAMI
Tel. ATAMI
2011, 3255,
3256

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

General Attacked By Fever

Things began to look gloomy for the revolutionists. What was worse, that same evening when General Aguinaldo recreated, he was taken ill with fever with symptoms of malaria, and had to be taken in a carretela to sitio Uldugan, municipality of Tanza. He could not understand in his delirium why Andres Bonifacio was so indifferent to his requests for reinforcements since the month of February. The Magdiwang troops were allowed to join those of Magdalo only when the Spaniards were already invading San Francisco de Malabon. And after the fall of this town the troops commanded by Andres Bonifacio were again nowhere to be located, and the Spanish forces were able to take Noveleta and Rosario, besides San Francisco de Malabon. Weak and all, General Aguinaldo had to be transported to Naic in the face of the Spanish advance.

It was in Naic, while he was convalescing, in company with two of his wounded generals, Tomas Mascardo and Pantaleon Garcia, that one afternoon Major Lazaro Macapagal came to see him, greatly excited. Macapagal revealed that he and his two companions had been ordered by Colonel Escolastico to proceed to the Casa-Hacienda at Naic. Macapagal revealed that he and his two companions had been ordered by Colonel Escolastico to proceed to the Casa-Hacienda at Naic. Macapagal obeyed but once they were inside the walls of the Casa-Hacienda Colonel Escolastico took command of his men and told them to go upstairs, leaving Major Macapagal in the garden. The gate of the garden was guarded by soldiers under the command of Procopio Bonifacio, brother of Andres Bonifacio. Procopio Bonifacio was prohibiting Major Macapagal from leaving the place. Macapagal, greatly surprised, went to the stables pretending to be looking for a place where he could pass water. Upon noticing that Procopio was not looking at him, Macapagal climbed the wall of the stables and hurriedly went to see General Aguinaldo at the house where he was convalescing. General Aguinaldo suspected that something was being hatched and feared that the two companies under Major Macapagal might be the object of foul play. So he sent for Generals Baldomero Aguinaldo and Tomas Mascardo and ordered them to go to the Casa-Hacienda to make an investigation. He also sent for the officers in charge of the sandatajanes and instructed them to proceed to the Casa-Hacienda with instruction that if they heard shots either at the entrance or inside the Casa-Hacienda, it was the signal for launching an attack against those who were inside the Casa-Hacienda.

Pushes On With Rifle

Immediately after the troops left, weakened yet from his sickness, General Aguinaldo himself proceeded to the Casa-Hacienda, armed with a revolver, a dagger and his rifle Winchester which was carried by an aide. At the entrance of the Casa-Hacienda he saw many people gathered, including Generals Baldomero Aguinaldo and Tomas Mascardo, who were told by the guard that nobody enter without the previous permission of the head of the Katipunon, Andres Bonifacio. The guard also attempted to prevent Aguinaldo from entering, informing him of the orders of Bonifacio. Aguinaldo replied, "Don't you know me? Your orders should serve only for the enemy like the Spaniards, not for us," and pushing aside the guard, entered the gate. Inside the walls he saw his sandatajanes waiting. He went upstairs alone. His presence was not noticed by those gathered in the big hall. Through the door he saw Andres Bonifacio in conference with Generals Pio del Pilar and Mariano Noriel and other chiefs of Magdalo, together with several chiefs of Magdiwang. The meeting was presided over by Andres Bonifacio. He heard Bonifacio reading an anonymous letter to those gathered in which it was stated that General Aguinaldo with all his troops were going to surrender to the Spanish government. The messenger of the letter was a prisoner by the name of Domingo, aide-de-camp to General Tomas Mascardo, who, afterwards, opened a hotel on General Luna Street, corner Victoria, Walled City, Manila. After reading the letter, the conferees talked about the necessity of adopting severe and stern measures against those who would oppose the Government that they were organizing. Bonifacio already considered himself the President of the new government and the General-in-Chief was to be General Pio del Pilar.

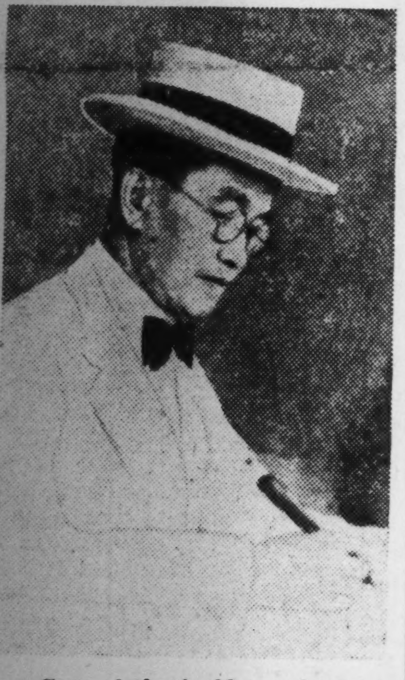
Minutes were kept of the proceedings, the first and third paragraphs of which read:

1. The whole army is to be united by persuasion or force under the command of General Pio del Pilar.
2. Anybody who will turn traitor to agreement will be sentenced to death at once.

The concluding paragraph is as follows: "This is our agreement which shall not be dissolved until death."

The original of the minutes is in the possession of Jose P. Santos.

While General Aguinaldo was listening in on what was transpiring inside the hall, Bonifacio's brother, Procopio, arrived and saw him. Immediately Procopio entered the sala and in a trembling voice announced, "Respectable Supreme Head, General Aguinaldo is here at the door." Upon hearing this, everybody in the hall turned pale, but Bonifacio announced, "Tell him to enter; we are inviting him." Aguinaldo entered, took three steps forward, and said, "Good evening to everybody." Bonifacio answered, "Come in and listen to what we are discussing." Aguinaldo replied, "Many thanks, if you really need me you should have invited me to this reunion in due time," after which he left, saying, "Adios."



General Aguinaldo as he appears today busily attending to important duties in connection with the rehabilitation work in the Philippines. (Courtesy of the Asahi)

He then looked for Macapagal's soldiers who were detained in various rooms is the Casa-Hacienda. He asked them why they were there and what they had done and the soldiers could only answer, "We don't know why they did this to us." Aguinaldo then began releasing them and Bonifacio and his companions took French leave. General Aguinaldo then instructed his men to help themselves with the succulent repast that had been prepared.

He sent for his two generals, Pio del Pilar and Mariano Noriel. They were visibly perturbed and greeted him hesitatingly. Aguinaldo told them not to worry about the fault they had committed, adding that he considered them victims of false representations of which he himself had been victimized. He told them that he never expected that they would abandon him and then ordered them to continue in their respective posts and forget the incident.

The next day, Aguinaldo learned that Bonifacio and some troops had left Naic and were proceeding toward Montalban, Rizal then called Morong. They left even though they knew that the Spaniards were advancing toward Naic, thus leaving Aguinaldo alone to defend that town. Aguinaldo could not tolerate the situation any longer. As chief of the consolidated revolutionary government, he felt the full weight of his responsibility in the face of the advance of the enemy, and he ordered Colonel Agapito Bonson and some soldiers to pursue Bonifacio and tell him to come back. Bonifacio refused and instead opened fire on Colonel Bonson's men who were compelled to defend themselves. In the encounter, Bonifacio was wounded while his brother, Ciriaco Bonifacio, was killed. A sergeant and five soldiers of Colonel Bonson were also killed. Andres Bonifacio was then taken to Naic together with his brother, Procopio.

Drastic Action Not Taken

In spite of the absolute powers that he had, General Aguinaldo did not immediately take drastic action against Bonifacio. He gave him an opportunity to defend himself appointing a court martial before which Andres Bonifacio and his brother, Procopio, were summoned. They were found guilty of conspiracy against the constituted government, with the aggravating circumstance of attempting to destroy it at a time when a united effort by the revolutionary troops was necessary because of the recent victories of the Spanish forces.

The court martial, presided over by General Mariano Noriel and other revolutionary chiefs, imposed the death penalty. Upon learning of the sentence, Aguinaldo promptly commuted it to that of destierro, but the members of the council of war, in the interest of good government, asked for reconsideration, stating that there was no place where the sentence of destierro could be served and there was no facility for surveillance over Bonifacio, and that with the light sentence, the two brothers would again be able to carry out their plan of establishing another government. Thus it was that while the revolutionists who were loyal to the consolidated revolutionary government were carrying on a losing struggle against the Spaniards, they had at the same time to face an incipient civil war. And while all this was transpiring, Naic had already been taken by the Spaniards who were proceeding next to Maragondon, the last coastal town in Cavite which had not yet been occupied. It was under these circumstances that the decision of the court martial was carried out in the environs of Mt. Buntis on May 10, 1897. The next day, the Spaniards entered the town of Maragondon.

As a consequence of the dissension, the last stand at Naic was disastrous to the revolutionists. The Spaniards greatly outnumbered the rebels and there was considerable confusion among them. The last stand was made by General Aguinaldo and seven of his men. They were inside the church already resigned to their fate but still fighting valiantly. Realizing the futility of all resistance, however, suddenly General Mariano Riego de Dios, well-built, strong and tall, appeared, and holding General Aguinaldo by the arm, literally dragged him outside the church together with his seven soldiers towards the river nearby where he had a boat prepared and they escaped towards Maragondon. The Spaniards, instead of pursuing then, as usual entered the church and rang the church bells to announce their victory.

Forced To Quit Town

After three days of rest at Maragondon during which he again gathered the dispersed revolutionists, the Spanish troops arrived. Again General Aguinaldo's troops unaided by the Magdiwang forces bore the brunt of the attack. After four hours of continuous fighting they had to evacuate the town.

From here began his long trek to Biac-na-Bato, San Miguel, Bulacan. Hundreds of families accompanied the revolutionists at the beginning but were prevailed upon by General Aguinaldo to return to their homes and take advantage of the amnesty which General Primo de Rivers had in the meantime announced. It was only after they had left amidst heartrending gloom and tears that Aguinaldo and the remnants of his troops were able to proceed on their way.

(To Be Continued)

China Amends Court Laws

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 3.—The Ministry of Justice has amended the standard regulations governing the Organization of Bar Associations to be enforced all over China. All law courts have been instructed to enforce these rules.

ANGLO-AMERICANISM MUST BE WIPED OUT

Japan Fighting Ideological War To Manifest Lofty National Ideal

(Continued From Yesterday)

As a matter of fact there is no such perfect equality in this age and on this earth. If there be, it is ephemeral, not identified with existing conditions. In trying to fit it into the actual conditions, particularly into a political structure, such as those democratic nations are doing, would naturally create a small minority caste, which is hungry for power and control of the majority—a very dangerous tendency.

You speak about equality and freedom, but in the last analysis they only amount to a state of affairs under which individuals seek to advance their selfish interests. Consequently it assures the strong minority of freedom of their acts and protects their managerial power. So individuals in this case are counted by their heads, which forms what we call the majority rule in a democratic country.

Democracy Is Despotism

When a strong minority exceeds in power, be it concentrated in a single individual or several, as often seen in history, the state of affairs transforms into a wretched despotism. Thus a democracy has the evils of turning into a despotism while despotism contains the possibilities of returning to a democracy. Although they appear to be two different forms of government, they are essentially of one kind, the two forms being but its two phases. That America, which stood for democracy, has rapidly turned into despotism since the advent of the current hostilities, plainly bears witness to this assertion. This is the result of the intense egoism that pervades the politics of the democratic nations.

Such friction between individuals, as between classes, and as between nations, has become aggravated, being demonstrated in many a bloody revolution, and yet it has not been abated. It is the case of Europe and America, suffering from the evils of their civilization.

Such a civilization, which tolerated the confrontation of individualistic egoism between nations, best illustrates the international relations now existing between European nations. They have been fighting all the time. Their natural state is armed peace. Whenever a country gains the upperhand, it beats up the weaker, thereby manifesting the spirit of imperialism.

The international relations existing under such armed peace have all the dangerous earmarks of turning into imperialism asserted whenever their balance of power is tipped over. Any country conquered and created under such imperialism has to suffer the yoke of the oppressor, which demands perfect obedience of the subjugated. Hence there is always the danger of the oppressed rising against the oppressor, as in the case of individuals. It was in fact the despotism of the Anglo-French that controlled Europe following World War I in the atmosphere of armed peace.

In the meantime, the road Japan had to take was full of obstacles. The fact that Europe was tied up under the Versailles Treaty, with the League of Nations binding Germany and browbeating Italy, we should say that Britain and France were enabled to set up a perfect sphere of domination. By installing the same system in Asia and the Pacific areas they sought to control us. So after all, the Washington structure was but a substantiation of the Anglo-American ambition to monopolize all the profits in these parts.

Out for Control

What they did was, like between individuals, the spreading of their pernicious influence under the guise of peaceful pursuit, and as between nations it was a clever manipulation for control upon the pretext of freedom and equality. Take for instance the Nine-Power Treaty. Our geographical situation with China and Manchoukuo is but separated by a narrow streak of water. Such propinquity necessarily creates special relations, besides they have a natural affinity historically and racially. Historically, Japan has sacrificed much precious blood in China and Manchoukuo since the Boxer Uprising, and who can gainsay that Japan has held special interests geographically, politically, as well as economically?

Yet America came out brazenly, after dropping the Ishii-Lansing Treaty, to deny all of Japan's legitimate rights on the continent, which were but a result of her costly sacrifice. In order to press this point America engineered the Nine-Power Treaty, in which she upheld the principles of open door and equal opportunity while cleverly advocating the independent Chinese sovereignty and inviolability of their territorial integrity. In other words, America got what she was after to her heart's content and more than she was entitled to.

Naturally America would not rest content with what she got, so what was claimed to be China's territorial integrity under the treaty was now stretched to the integrity of her administration, while America's economic invasion was pushed under the excuse of the "open door," which was eventually to engulf Manchuria. The ruse was painfully plain; it was to obliterate the Japanese interests in China on the one hand and to build the foundation for American-British control there on the other. No wonder such an arbitrary step was approved by the majority of the treaty members in conference under the leadership of the Anglo-Saxons.

Now let us tell you what the Anglo-Americans did with the Nine-Power Treaty. Where the treaty members were originally made up of America, Belgium, Britain, China, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal, and Japan, five more members were added later, namely, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Bolivia and Mexico. What connections did Portugal, Belgium and Holland have with China, let alone Bolivia of South America and Sweden and Norway of Europe? The trick was plain as daylight. By picking up these nobodies the Anglo-Americans wanted to boost their positions in China through their votes at the conference. As a matter of fact, such inconsequential countries as Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Mexico, Bolivia, and Sweden were either British dependencies or semi-vassal states by virtue of the American dollar.

Japan held just one vote at the conference! Japan, whose relations with China and Manchoukuo were her direct life-line for her very existence, had to behave on the parity with those far-off small nations, who had practically nothing to do with China. This was some weird arrangement which taxed our comprehension.

Gang Rule Manifest

Worst of all, what we could not forbear was the fact that Great Britain controlled six votes at the conference. England came into the meeting, representing Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India as autonomous independent states, thereby claiming six votes including herself. Therefore our just claims were smothered under their gang rule.

Not content with thus having our claims ignored the Anglo-Americans aspired to seal our activities in the Orient, as their maneuvers were translated into the Washington and London disarmament conferences. It was sensed that they had secretly conspired between themselves to beat us down at the conference. For it developed that they shoved on us the short end of naval parity. 5-5-3 or about 30 per cent of their combined naval forces. This was another instance of gang rule. Yet we had to swallow it, and with it we were to protect this divine country and safeguard its glorious history of 26 centuries as the champion of the Asiatic races!

As inevitably as the sun rises in the east, the present war came on. Our fight in this war is to destroy the evils of Anglo-American influence, which has been the bane of the Orient. But we are not going to stop just by doing away with the evil effect of the Nine-Power Treaty or the Washington structure. We mean to eradicate the spirit which supports and lurks behind the structure, or in other words, we will wipe off their aggressive influence and overthrow their imperialistic domination of the world, which means none other than the complete eradication of their traditional iniquity of egoism.

In place of such a world, a veritable living hell of selfish confrontation, Japan will set up a peaceful abode in East Asia, where there will be no confrontation and exploitation but all will enjoy prosperity and happiness. What makes the basis and foundation of such a sphere will be our Imperial Virtue, which we have inherited from our forefathers, and which is an infallible truth both at home and abroad.

Instead of the self-centered interests and selfish confrontation which is the guiding spirit of the Western political life, ours will be that of service and humanity for mutual welfare. That of rendering loyalty and service through self-sacrifice is not only the living code of the Asiatic races, but it must be that of all mankind also, to be considered as the highest living code through the ages. This is what is embodied in our national polity. This spirit is personified in our Imperial House, which has been so from the beginning of our history, and which will be so in the years to come.

Poisoned the Asiatics

The democratic nations differ from this in that they are all for themselves and give the others the hindermost. Not only are they out for their own gains but they do not mind making others victims in the attainment of their desires. Such a selfish spirit has permeated and poisoned the Asiatic peoples. It has virtually eaten into the marrow of the Philippines, the East Indies, French Indo-China, and India, the curse having run for more than a century. Our neighbor China is no exception to this rule.

Once again let us clarify our political ideal. It is reduced to unity with our Imperial House. It sustains our loyalty and service to our national cause. With such a high and pure spirit, it urges us to destroy the nefarious and selfish spirit of the Anglo-Americans. As it is embodied in the War of Greater East Asia, it is manifest politically and spiritually. It is the driving force to push this war for the final overthrow of the democracies' political principles and attendant evils.

In this premise our ideological campaign is being pushed on. It is essentially a campaign of deep self-examination, unlike the Rooseveltian train of thought, which is nothing but the boasting of power. What we think and act must be just and honest, in other words what we want to destroy is the evil common to mankind, which has become unbearable as it is worshipped and asserted under the guise of democracy, particularly under the policy of the present Anglo-American clique.

There are many features to our ideological campaign, externally as well as internally. To the outside, we have the mission to creating the New Order in Greater East Asia, which is a great renovation unprecedented in the history of past 50 centuries. This is virtually the creation of a new history. It is a tremendous undertaking of the ages. Hence it is incumbent upon us to realize the power of our opposition, which is also tremendous. Particularly what constitutes the greatest difficulties are the deep-rooted democratic thoughts of selfish confrontation and their mistaken ideas of equality existing in East Asia which we must eradicate. These are bound to be eradicated.

Finally to our own people, there is no greater honor than to carry out our noble work to a successful conclusion. If we want to attain the object of this war and to realize our national ideal, we have to overcome all difficulties incident to the carrying out of such a tremendous task. In fact there is no other way if we want to get rid of the pernicious Anglo-Saxon influence from these parts. We cannot afford to seek an easy way to avoid such difficulties. Should we compromise with their wrong conceptions, in order to meet with their mistaken idea of equality, there would be no greater error committed. It would simply make meaningless our great aim of this War of Greater East Asia.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court for each vessel severally within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 6, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

1. **Type of Vessel** Mud Barge Twenty-five vessels
Nationality of Vessel U.S.A.
Owners of Vessel Shanghai Power Company (U.S.A.) Shanghai

There were no name for all the undermentioned twenty-five vessels, and no captain for any of them. The Shanghai Customs Registered Number for its respective vessels, are as follows:

The Shanghai Customs Registered Number

No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843
No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848
No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853
No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 864	No. 871
No. 872	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884

1. **Type of Vessel** Barge One vessel
Nationality of Vessel British

The name of the above mentioned vessel, and owner is unknown. There was no captain of its barge.

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel** Essi
Nationality of Vessel Panamanian
Owners of Vessel Shanghai (Norwegian) Wallem & Company, Finland
Captain of Vessel Herbert Michall Braise

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 18, 1941, in the port of Hongay, French Indo China, and is to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 6, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel** Chekiang
Nationality of Vessel British
Owners of Vessel London (British)
The China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Captain of Vessel Donald Brotchie, British

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, at the point in lat. 28° 32′ N and long. 122° 30′ E, and is to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 6, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 21, 1941, outside the bay of Kwang Chow Wan (French Territory) and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 6, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Cargo Steamer	Florinha	Panama	Altamar Co. (British) Hongkong	Antonio Bilbao
„ „	Lindinha	„	„ „ „	Fun Fosa Lopatagui

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 16, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 6, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Dredger	Hongkong	Netherland	Netherlands Harbour Works Company of Bandoeng	Unknown
Tug Boat	Klass	„	„ „ „	„
Mudlarge	NHW 29	„	„ „ „	„
„	„ 40	„	„ „ „	„

"K" TYPE INTER PHONE

"K" type inter-office phone is the most perfect and latest type instrument in Japan for internal connections. For government offices, private offices, residences, hotels, hospitals, schools, ships, mining works, etc. Always ready for use, can be installed anywhere, assures complete satisfaction.

MANUFACTURER
KUBO DENKI SEISAKUJO
No. 40, Kotohiracho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Phone: Shiba 1642, 3653

YOKOHAMA AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. No. 10, 2-chome, Tokiwacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama Phone 3-5530
OSAKA AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. 30, 3-chome, Sonezaki, Kita-ku. Tel. Kita 1562, 1563, 2202, 4324
KOBE AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. 101, 6-chome, Motomachi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Motomachi 4-1008

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 292, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MIDDLE-AGED Japanese gentleman, graduated from Xavier's School in Shanghai and Kwansai University, fully experienced as business executive, and with knowledge of speaking French and Chinese, also English correspondence and conversation, seeks immediate post. Write to Box 376, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PART-TIME work wanted by experienced accountant in Tokyo or Yokohama. Box 356, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION work in English and Japanese by expert. Highly reliable. Box 378, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

FRENCH cooking range in best condition, price ¥400. Also Junker & Ruh stove, large size, price ¥380. For particulars, apply Box 379, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ONE stove burning either charcoal or anthracite, price ¥170. For particulars, apply Box 380, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO ladies' astrakan short coats, one black, the other black and white, new, size 40. For particulars, apply Box 381, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

COMFORTABLE and sunny rooms for foreigner. Kichijoji, Tokyo. Apply Box 375, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

HACHIOJIYAMA, Honmoku, 5-room furnished foreign dwelling house with garden. Rent ¥200. Rent permit required from foreigners. Box 672, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE wanted in Omori, rent less than ¥150 monthly, by German family. Box 377, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

LENS, camera, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, foreign clothes, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 2 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Gallant Son of Japan Lived, Died for Thailand

Yamada Aided Thai King to Bring Peace and Order To Country

HERO OF HOUR POISONED

Only Lonely Tomb Remains to Remind One of Nagamasa's Brave Deeds

Nagamasa Yamada was a real son of a maritime country. He was born in Owari, and proved to be brave and sagacious even as a youth. Upon succeeding his father, who was a small merchant, he was named Nizaemon, which name he changed to Nagamasa Yamada when he later became a Shinto priest.

He waited for an opportunity to distinguish himself. But unable to wait any longer, he went to Suruga to fulfill his aspiration.

It so happened that a merchantship was leaving for Taiwan. He begged to be taken along but was refused. He asked again, but the merchants continued to refuse.

Nagamasa then secretly boarded the ship at night, hid himself, and after going for three days without food, he came out of his hiding place, shouting, "Let me see you stop me from going with you on this voyage. If you dare try to chase me away, I'll cut off your head here at this very minute."

The trembling merchants immediately gave permission for him to remain on the ship and together they went to Taiwan.

At this time Siam led the South Sea nations in wealth. Merchants from Osaka went there continuously, and when Hideyoshi Toyotomi fell, many of his subjects escaped to that country. These men, who soon numbered several thousands, gained glory for themselves by destroying the pirates that frequented the coast of Siam.

The king of Siam, Nai Shun-lieh, thought highly of the gallant Japanese and gave them land and good treatment. More Japanese emigrated to that land, finally causing a Japanese town to be formed.

From Taiwan to Siam

In the meantime, Nagamasa, who had been in Taiwan, made a name for himself by his bravery in subjugating the barbarous tribes of that land. The Japanese nationals in Siam, who highly esteemed him, called upon him to become their leader. Nagamasa gladly accepted the invitation and rushed to the land.

At that time, Siam was ruled by King Nan Shun-lieh, who took charge of the administration, and by the king's younger brother, who took charge of all military affairs as assitant ruler. Discontented with his position, the king's younger brother secretly schemed to usurp the crown from the elder brother.

Nagamasa saw the danger the nation was in, and secretly allied himself with the king. The king, who well knew the bravery and sincerity of the Japanese people, made Nagamasa take charge of the whole matter.

Nagamasa jumped at the chance. He led his compatriots to an attack upon the rebels and soon destroyed them. Whereupon, the king gave him a high office, ordering the Japanese nationals to serve under him as subjects.

Nagamasa was a man of ambition. He was not satisfied with being a mere leader of the Japanese nationals. He aimed to expand the influence of Japan as far out as the South Seas. Land and high ranks meant nothing to him. He was calm as well as courageous, and knew his opportunity was still to come. He sharpened his sword and waited patiently.

The chance came bringing with it a higher glory and a firmer foundation for him. It came in the form of a revolution in Liu Kun, one of the eleven Siamese possessions lying south of the country.

Ruler of Liu Kun

The king commissioned Nagamasa to subdue the rebels, promising the land and its sovereignty as reward. Nagamasa again led his compatriots and succeeded in annihilating the rebels in no time. A country of their own was then built on the conquered land. Making Juzaemon Otsuka the deputy-governor of the castle, Nagamasa went back to the king to report of his victory. The king was greatly pleased, and not only made him the Minister of State, but gave him his daughter in marriage.

Nagamasa was now the ruler of the little kingdom of Liu Kun. He ruled well, bringing peace and security to the people. Liu Kun was a country of 21 square ri in area, and aside from a part of Chaiya, it was the nearest to Siam proper among the 12 provinces. To its south beyond Sungla lay Taini, whose chief opened trade with Japan from an early date.

Before this time, Luzon, which was under Spanish rule, had early imported Western civilization, and depending on its strong ships, gradually tried to assume control of the South Seas.

It often threatened Siam and plundered her shores. The enraged Nagamasa fought with it and succeeded in chasing it away. Luzon never troubled Siam after that.

To reward Nagamasa for his service, the king added Taini to his territory. Nagamasa's name rang through the South Seas and filled many a nation with terror.

In 1621 the king sent envoys to Yedo with many gifts and asked for eternal friendship between the two countries. Nagamasa, too, sent letters and rare gifts to Oi-no-kami Inoue and Kozuke-no-suke Honda of Yedo.

Some time later a boatman from Suruga drifted to the shore of Siam. The boat was badly wrecked and it seemed impossible to repair it.

Nagamasa had it fixed and had the boatman return to Japan with a painting and a letter from him. The painting which had been drawn by his retainer, Jiroemon Ota, depicted his victory, and was given to the Asama Shrine in Suruga, according to his wish.

Now that Nagamasa had acquired fame as well as an enormous wealth, he began to long for home. He had been in this distant land for thirty-three years, during which time he had fulfilled his ambition. His hair was fast graying. He wished to see his hometown once more and relate to his friends the many victories he had won. The painting he had offered to the Asama Shrine was an expression of his longing for his native land.

Death of Nagamasa

Six years later, the king was taken ill. Knowing that his end was near, he called Nagamasa and an old retainer, Chia Hua-mu, and made them advisers to the infant king. Upon the king's death, Chia Hua-mu secretly plotted with the former king's favorite court-lady, poisoned the infant-king to death, and called himself the king.

Hearing of this outrageous act, Nagamasa, who was then in Liu Kun, immediately prepared to destroy the traitor. To be loyal to the last is the national characteristic of the Japanese people, to be true to one's word is the virtue of the Yamato race. Nagamasa could never forget the many kindnesses the king had bestowed upon him, nor his promise to look after the infant-king. Yet that knave, Chia Hua-mu, had dared to kill the king and usurp the throne. Unless Chi Hua-mu was killed, he could not rest in peace.

With stalwart men and powerful weapons he marched valiantly toward the castle. Now, Chia Hua-mu knew well that he was powerless before Nagamasa's troops. He had one of his men poison Nagamasa and thereby took the life of the hero who was on his way to victory. The son of the maritime country, Japan, was thus tricked by a knave and died a pitiful death.

Misery then began to prevail in the land, and evil crept into the very shade of the palm trees. The light of the thousand population of Siam passed away with the death of Nagamasa, and the people were now placed under the mercy of the tyrant, Chia Hua-mu.

Although Nagamasa had died, leaving only his grave to be exposed to the strong wind of Siam, he had lived an honorable life of loyalty and justice. Who can say that he had no imperialistic ambition for his native country. He might have had such ideas. Yet he did not return even once to his native country, for he could not forget the favors the king had bestowed upon him. He had had fame, the respect and trust of the people, and his powerful troop of compatriots. Had he wished it, he could have easily conquered the land. Yet he did not even try, for he was loyal to the king. He was truly a man worthy of his Japanese name.

Oing's Wrath

Nagamasa had a daughter called Oing. The wrath of vengeance burned in her at her father's tragic death. Resolved to take revenge, she assembled the army of Liu Kun.

Chia Hua-mu's greatest fear was that the Japanese nationals would follow Oing. He issued strict orders to suppress them. However, the Japanese were all for Nagamasa. They secretly raised an army and awaited the traitors, but in vain, for Chia Hua-mu's men showed no signs of coming.

It happened that a Japanese national named Genzo was attacked one night by some of Chia Hua-mu's officers. Genzo became furious and killed four of the officers. More came against him. He managed to wound nine more, but was finally killed.

This incident incited the Japanese nationals to attack the enemy immediately. The enemy was by no means easy to subdue. However, the strong Japanese soldiers finally destroyed them all, leaving none to return to his homeland. The loss on the Japanese side numbered forty-three.

At this time, Chi Hua-mu's men had already crossed swords with Oing's men at Lui Kun. No man can fight against misfortune. After a few battles, Oing's native soldiers fled, leaving her powerless to raise another army. Although her wrath of vengeance was far from being cooled, she could do nothing without men. Shedding bitter tears, she bade farewell to her father's tomb, and on a rainy day left the port of Cambodia for her father's homeland. After a few months she reached Hirado of Bizen. This was in August of 1633.

Two hundred years have passed since the death of Nagamasa. In that time, Siam fell a prey of the blue-eyed people, while Nagamasa's lonely tomb was left to be trampled down by wild elephants. The many Japanese nationals that were there gradually returned to Japan after his death, with no thought of building a new nation there. Thus the gallant son of Japan was left with only his lonely tomb remaining to tell of his deeds. (Torishiro Mori, in "The World's 20 Great Men")

Big Men of Science

Big Men of Science

Part 5

Dr. SEIICHIRO IKENO

Just as the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo was famous for his victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, Dr. Seiichiro Ikeno, honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, is well known in the West for the important discovery he made in the world of botany. Following the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, Japan became famous as a powerful nation for having defeated China, but she was regarded as lagging far behind the West in science. Despite this, Dr. Ikeno made an epoch-making discovery that the cycad possessed spermazoid. This discovery made Western scientists rub their eyes and turn their serious attention toward Japanese science for the first time.

In those days, botany in the Western countries was already in a high stage of progress and eminent botanists were convinced, as the result of minute researches, that phanerogamia of high order did not possess spermazoid. It was for this reason that Dr. Ikeno's discovery was to them as a bolt from the blue. This was followed by the discovery of Sakugoro Hirase, another Japanese botanist, that the maiden-hair tree also had spermazoid.

When this discovery was announced, Dr. Goebel, a leading German botanist, declared that "Ikeno's discovery is almost unbelievable" and that "it is a great problem if it is true." The discovery was very important because Western botanists who had heretofore classified plants into two categories, cryptogamia and phanerogamia, had to discard this method of classification. No such important discovery as to cause a fundamental change in the scientific theory has ever been made by a Japanese scientist. The situation was similar to a member of a poor baseball team hitting a mighty home run against a crack team. When Dr. Ikeno made the discovery, Western scientists realized that Japan too had a world of science and began to pay due respect to Japanese scientists.

Born in 1866 as the son of Mr. Tomigoro Ikeno, a samurai in Surugadai, Tokyo, he was brought up under fairly comfortable circumstances. His father had at first wanted him to become a lawyer, but when the latter wished to become a scientist he realized the futility of pressing his son to take up a profession he did not like and allowed him to follow the career of his own choice.

Dr. Ikeno's family moved to the Honjo ward and remained there until he graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University. When he was a little boy, there was a regular primary school in Honjo, but his father for some reason sent him to an old fashioned private school. The boy was rather reticent and did not have many friends. At this private school, he remained until his father sent him to the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages when he attained the age of 11. The school maintained German, French, English, Russian and Chinese language courses and taught many other items of study in addition, and young Ikeno took the French course at the age of 11.

When he attained the third year grade at this language school, he studied physics for the first time under a French instructor, who conducted various experiments in physics as part of the class work. This was something novel, and young Ikeno took an immense interest in the experimental demonstrations. Such was the beginning of his interest in science.

The physics class was held three times a week and the young man delighted over it, while all the other members of his class simply detested it. In those days, political science and law were the most popular subjects of study and all his classmates who were interested in those items thought that he was a queer fellow for being interested in such a line. Ikeno, on the other hand, did not like political science and law because his fellow students talked as if they believed that young men who were not interested in those courses were not worthy of the name. He disliked the law course all the more because his father wanted him to take it. What young Ikeno wanted was to become a scientist of some kind.

In order to become a scientist, however, he had to specialize at the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University and for this purpose he had to go through the preparatory school. To enter the preparatory school, it was necessary for him to take an entrance examination in English and the French he had been studying was of no use to him. Under the circumstances, he quit the foreign language school a year before he was to be graduated and entered the first year of the Rikkyo Middle School, where English was taught as one of the items in the curriculum.

As he had studied French for more than five years, however, he was able to pick up English comparatively fast and he soon became dissatisfied with the school because the standard of education was too low for him. On the following year, therefore, he again changed schools, this time entering the Meiji English School also in Kanda. At this school he read Perry's Universal History. After a few months, he was promoted to a class where candidates for entrance to the preparatory school of the Tokyo Imperial University might prepare for taking entrance examination to that school. In this class, he carefully studied Goodrich's English History, Swinton's Universal History and Sandar's Fourth National Reader, because all the questions in the entrance examinations were to be taken from these text books. In September, 1883, that was about one year after he started to learn English, he took the entrance examinations and successfully passed the ordeal.

Interest in Botany

During his first year at the preparatory school, he studied botany for the first time as one of the items in the curriculum and became deeply interested in this subject until he decided to specialize in it when he was ready to enter the Tokyo Imperial University.

Ikeno completed the preparatory course in 1886 and took botany at the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University in September, 1887. The tuition fee at the university was ¥2.50 a month, a fairly large sum in those days, but he had no difficulty in paying it because he was a student of high standing and was able to obtain a loan of ¥7.50 a month from the scholarship fund maintained by Mr. Kyozaburo Hara, proprietor of a book publishing firm. After paying the university fee, he spent the rest to buy foreign books on botany because there were no books on that subject in the Japanese language worthy of reference for the university science course.

Ikeno was the only student of botany in the freshman class at the university and the late Dr. Ryokichi Yatabe was the professor in charge of the class. The latter gave lectures in English and never asked him to conduct any research work or experiment. Young Ikeno was particularly interested in plant physiology, but students and professors in the upper classes were not interested in it, and there was no equipment to conduct experiment on that subject. The situation was disappointing to him, but under the circumstance, he had to be contented with reading original reference books on the subject.

One of the important problems in those days was the power by which the plant takes up the water from its root to the top of the tree. Many leading botanists in the West were conducting experiments in an effort to formulate a sound theory for the solution of the problem until Dr. Sachs, a distinguished German botanist, advanced the so-called infiltration theory. It became a subject of serious discussion for some time, but it was ultimately discredited as unsound.

Ikeno, who was interested in the debates on this subject, read them all in English magazines and books and was well informed on the fate of the infiltration theory. On the third year of the university course, he heard a lecture from Prof. Yatabe on the infiltration theory. As the professor made no reference whatever to the fact that the theory was thoroughly refuted by other leading Western scientists, Ikeno took for granted that the professor knew nothing of what had happened to the theory. One of the questions in the examinations at the close of the term was the infiltration theory, and Ikeno explained it thoroughly, adding, however, that it had been refuted by leading Western botanists a long time before and did not contribute anything definite to the advancement of botany. Dr. Yatabe apparently advocated the infiltration theory, but Dr. Ikeno does not know to this day whether the professor was ignorant of the fact that the theory was discredited or if he read his examination papers himself or not. At any rate, the latter passed the examinations.

In 1890, Dr. Ikeno graduated from the university and was appointed lecturer at the Komaba Agricultural School, receiving ¥25 a month as salary. This was the first time that he had ever earned money by teaching. On the following year, he was promoted to assistant-professor, receiving ¥50 a month. Out of this income, he paid back the monthly loan of ¥7.50 he had secured from the scholarship fund in the course of his university education.

Discovery of Spermazoid

In those days, he devoted most of his spare time to travelling through various sections of the country for research purposes, but he usually had to walk all the way to his destination whenever he went on such journeys because modern transportation facilities such as train and electric car were limited to the most important cities in the mainland. It required a powerful walker more than two months to make a round trip from Tokyo to Kyushu.

When he visited Kyushu for the first time, he went as far as Kita promontory in Osumi and there he saw great many huge cycads, which grew naturally in districts not far from the sea coast. Those which grew on the sea shore were so deeply buried in the sand that all but leaves could be seen above the level of the ground. In Tokyo, the plant was usually potted or planted in a garden and well protected, and they never bloomed. Those he saw in Kyushu, however, bloomed. As there was no book in Japanese or Western language, which gave detailed informations about the fecundation of the cycad flower, he decided to to make a special research on this subject. It was in 1894 that he visited Kyushu and from about this time on he made occasional trips to that part of the country for research purposes. As the result of these weary journeys, he finally succeeded in discovering that the cycad flower had spermazoid, thus upsetting the established view that phanerogamia had no spermazoid. His discovery caused a sensation, some Western botanists declaring that what Dr. Ikeno discovered might be parasitic insects instead of spermazoids. In recognition of his discovery, the Imperial Academy conferred on him an Imperial Academy prize.

In due course Western scientists recognized Dr. Ikeno's discovery as genuine, and many influential scientific organizations invited him to become an honorary member in appreciation of his achievement. Later he visited Germany, Holland, Australia, Britain and the United States repeatedly for research purposes and each time he was warmly received by those institutions as the discoverer of spermazoid in cycad, and led scientists to further discoveries of the same kind.

In 1905, he was promoted to full fledged professorship at the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1927, he resigned from his chair, but he continued to deliver lectures on botany. On the following year, he was made a member of the Imperial Academy and then honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Active Life

Dr. Ikeno no longer delivers lectures to students, but he is still busy because he is the editor of the bulletin of the botanical, department and goes to the university daily to look after this work and keep up research work to some extent. The difficulty is that he has been losing his eyesight, but as he is still hale and sound in other respects he goes to the university every day to do what he can.

The work of a scientist is not as spectacular and brilliant as that of a valiant warrior on a battlefield. Dr. Ikeno's scientific accomplishments, therefore, are not so generally known to the public at large, but he has played a very important part in the progress of botany in Japan. Besides his epoch-making discovery, he has made researches on numerous subjects and published more than 80 important treatises as the result. Those he published up to 1933 were compiled in book form by his pupils and friends to commemorate the great service he has rendered to the cause of Japanese botany.

Dr. Ikeno has not written many books, but what he has written is of real value and an important contribution to the progress of botany in this country. Take, for instance, "Plant Genealogy," a voluminous book, the first edition of which appeared on the book market in October, 1906. It classifies plants into 15 large categories, giving full information regarding the forms of plants, their productivities and their manner of growth. It is a most complete and competent reference book for all students of botany.

Dr. Ikeno is a staunch advocate of Romaji, or writing the Japanese language in Roman letters, which enables Western scholars and scientists to read the Japanese language and understand its contents by consulting a Japanese dictionary of Romaji. He regrets the fact that although many books which are written in the Japanese language are far superior to similar books written in foreign languages, they are not read by foreigners simply because the Japanese written language is too difficult to read. He, therefore, advocates the view that Japan must adopt the Romaji method of writing in order to introduce Japanese art and science to the world at large in order to extend Japanese prestige. With this consideration in mind, he wrote a book entitled "Zikken Idengaku," meaning Experiments on Plant Heredity, in the Romaji. The book was published in 1912 and has run several editions.

Dr. Ikeno is a hard worker, arriving punctually at his laboratory in the morning and keeping up his work until dusk sets in. In summer, therefore, when the dusk sets in late, he works a few hours longer. To him, his laboratory is a sort of home and he spends most of his time there. Even on Sundays and holidays, he keeps up his work there, declaring that students may have Sundays off, but instructors should have no such holiday. Taking advantage of Sunday, he works in the botanical garden of the university, often inconveniencing the gardener and his assistants.

When it rains on a Sunday, he devotes all his time to reading in the laboratory. As he is an honorary member of various Western scientific institutions, he receives many bulletins of those organizations and scientific magazines from abroad. He reads them all. As he is well versed in the English, German, French, Italian and Dutch languages, he has no difficulty reading printed matter which he receives from those countries. And the speed with which he reads them is simply marvelous, for where others may take a week, he usually reads what he gets in a day or two.

Amusing Habits

One of the most trying things to the members of his family is the fact that when he is away on a journey, he never writes home. This is also the case when he goes abroad. It is for this reason that they usually do not know where he may be travelling or when he may return home from his journey.

Dr. Ikeno makes very careful preparations when he goes on a trip. He usually takes two time pieces and two cameras with him so that he will not be inconvenienced when one of his watches or one of his cameras goes out of commission. As is usually the case, he travels in shabby clothes and carries a rucksack on his back. So wretched does he look that hotels and inns are unwilling to treat him as a customer.

While he was young, he was in the habit of wearing a pair of straw sandals whenever he went on a journey to collect material for his research work because in those days he had to walk all the way, due to lack of modern transportation facilities such as trains and electric cars. Straw sandals were the only light footgear when one went on a long journey. It was for this reason that when he was appointed for the first time to go abroad to study, he bought 20 pairs of straw sandals as part of his preparations for the trip, believing that they would come in handy when he should go to the countryside to collect material for his work.

When he arrived at Munich, Germany, he found out that the sandals were of no use because the trains and horse vehicles were within easy reach whenever he wished to make a journey. The old housekeeper at the lodging house was very curious about the straw sandals because she could not make out what they were. When Dr. Ikeno left Munich, he left all the sandals at the lodging house. Later they were exhibited at the Munich Museum.

Japanese Gardening Unequalled in World

Insatiable Craving for Nature's Beauty Is Evident in Each Minute Detail

ART NEVER LOSES IMPETUS

Bijutsu or Beauty Craft Remains As Living and Vital Today As Ever Before

The Japanese garden is unlike the gardens of any other country. The unique and exquisite expression of taste and feeling to be found in Japanese landscape gardening is the finest of all the arts of Japan from which the Western world has borrowed so freely.

These gardens reproduce or suggest some natural scene, some great landscape or some detail of it in miniature, some single phase of nature's beauty. Like a Japanese poem, they are often but a mere sketch, an impression, a suggestion of nature's grandiose charm, of some one of her varying moods, given in a form as brief as the 32-syllable "outa." The garden may be a landscape of many acres, a little paradise barely 20 feet square behind a city house, or but a tiny sketch of a landscape in a shallow pottery dish; but it speaks for the craving for nature's beauty, which is more insatiable in Japan than anywhere else in the world.

Nothing could be further from the formal Italian garden than the Japanese garden with its miniature hills, lake and waterfalls its purling stream, its storm-bent pine tree, rough stones and stone lantern. While it is a bit of nature reproduced, it is nature perfected and idealized, nature so cultivated, so sophisticated, so curbed and trained, and so restrained that sometimes convention is carried almost to the point of artificiality, and the first essential idea of calm and repose is lost in the too stilted perfection.

Landscape gardening in Japan is landscape portraiture. The portrait is always idealized. Everything is trained and retained to exact conventions; but as in all art, the traces of art, all signs of effect, of labor, of pre-arrangement and intention are completely concealed. The brief phases of nature, the sentiments and emotions of man, even abstract ideals and moral qualities may be expressed in a Japanese garden, and their verdant materializations can be recognized by connoisseurs. A lord abbot's garden differs from that of a field-marshal, and an adept can declare either at a glance.

'Beauty Craft'

The Japanese garden is made once and for all, carefully designed, laboriously worked out, and minutedly tended forever after. It is never a place for growing and displaying flowers and plants, and many gardens never show a flower nor any touch of color save the tints of evergreen foliage, the subdued tones of rocks and stones—and rocks and stones are more valued, more important, more necessary in the garden scheme and plan than even the trees and shrubs.

Every Japanese knows more or less about gardens, and there is a great literature on the subject in Japanese, which has accumulated for a thousand years. One may buy books giving the plans and details of the gardens of the great masters, and illustrated books of advice upon every garden detail. As none of the arts are lost arts in Japan, and as none of the cults of beauty are dying or forgotten, so landscape gardening, which has been recognized as one of the fine arts, classed as "bijutsu," or "beauty craft," is as living and vital today as it ever was, and the tenets of its classic schools are as carefully observed.

To the critic all gardens are either "hill gardens" or "flat gardens;" and hill gardens either of the "distance-lowering style of Senno Rikyu, where large trees and hills in fore-ground give effect of great distance to the other trees and hills of lesser size as they reede; or of the "distance-raising style" of Furuta Oribe, where small trees and hills in foreground carry the eye to greater ones beyond. A hill garden must have three mountains so-called, and it may have five and even nine mountains in the fixed view, but the "near mountain," the "distant mountain," and the "side mountain are inevitable.

Importance of Water

It must as surely have water whether river, lake, brawling stream, or a suggestion of the ocean and perfect consistency must be observed in developing these features. The ocean is usually suggested by a sandy beach or a long sandy promontory with a storm-bent pine and a stone lantern. A quiet river or lake may have reeds, rushes, and iris plants in still stretches. The lake may be of dragon or tortoise shape, which are both symbolical forms, and such outlines divide it into many deep bays and separate ponds, each to be treated individually if space allows. In monastery gardens the ponds are sometimes cut in the shape of the Chinese and Sanskrit characters of sacred texts, and to traverse the paths around them is equivalent to repeating the pious formulae.

A stream or lake must have a visible, logical source in a cascade or two cascades (a fall of water always half veiled in foliage to increase the impression of distance and height); and, equally, the lake must have a stream to carry away the overflow. By strict convention, the stream must enter from the east, flow toward the south, and depart to westward. Any other course would be in bad taste and ensure worse luck.

Three islands are other fixed objects in any such garden arrangement. The "Elysian isle" in the middle of the lake is the lucky tortoise in symbol and outlines, and is without bridge or stepping stones or any means of approach save by boat. It usually displays the graceful picture pine, "the view-perfecting tree," which is the important feature of the middle distance. The "master" and the "guest" isles, nearer the foreground, are always bridged together and linked to the mainland by bridges of single stone slabs, or of faggots and beaten earth.

Watch This Page For
THE FORDING POINT
A Magnificent Short
Complete Story

YEN AIDING EXCHANGE OF GOODS WITH CHINA

Interchange of Commodities With Continent Greatly Helped by 'Special Yen Account'

Reviewing the shifting phases of the currencies circulating on the Chinese Continent in consequence of the Second World War, Shozo Nakai contributes for the magazine Diamond an article on the signal role the Japanese Yen is playing in the liquidation of foreign trade accounts in connection with the interchange of commodities between our country and the Chinese Continent.

The article follows in substance:

"In view of the growing tendency for the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States in the beginning of last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of China prevailed upon the Yokohama Specie Bank to liquidate all the foreign currencies it possessed for a special Yen account at the Tokyo office of the Yokohama Specie Bank according to the foreign currency pooling system, and thus was introduced the term 'Special Yen' for the first time.

"It will be recalled, however, that the Chinese authorities in North China previously arranged for the Federal Reserve Bank notes to be convertible into foreign currencies and that they took up an exchange concentrating system so as to demonstrate the function of these notes in connection with foreign trade accounts. About this time the foreign currencies concentrated by the Federal Reserve Bank were restricted to the pound sterling and American dollars, but the subsequent outbreak of the European War drove the Chinese authorities to accept only American dollars.

'Special Yen Account'

"Due, however, to the handicap in this manner of monetary liquidation of foreign trade accounts following the freezing of Japanese assets in America, the Chinese authorities sought a subsidiary means of monetary liquidation in the form of the 'Special Yen Account,' which essentially implied the liquidation of foreign trade accounts on a nominal basis, apart from the general Yen account, so as to concentrate foreign currencies according to the Yen standard instead of according to American dollars.

"From the viewpoint of territorial classifications, the 'Special Yen Account' was initially put into practice in connection with foreign trade between North China and third countries, but later in connection with the interchange of commodities between North China and South China and subsequently between Central China and Japan.

"Ever since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, Japan went on shipping a large volume of commodities to Manchoukuo, Kwantung and China till there was an abnormal excess of exports over imports from these foreign markets, the result being a considerable handicap in the interchange of commodities in the Yen bloc. The fundamental cause of this phenomenon is ascribable to the decidedly unbalanced level of commodity prices on the Continent as compared with those prevailing in Japan by reason of the spread of inflation on the Continent. This phenomenon began to grow in intensity in 1939.

Quoted on Sterling

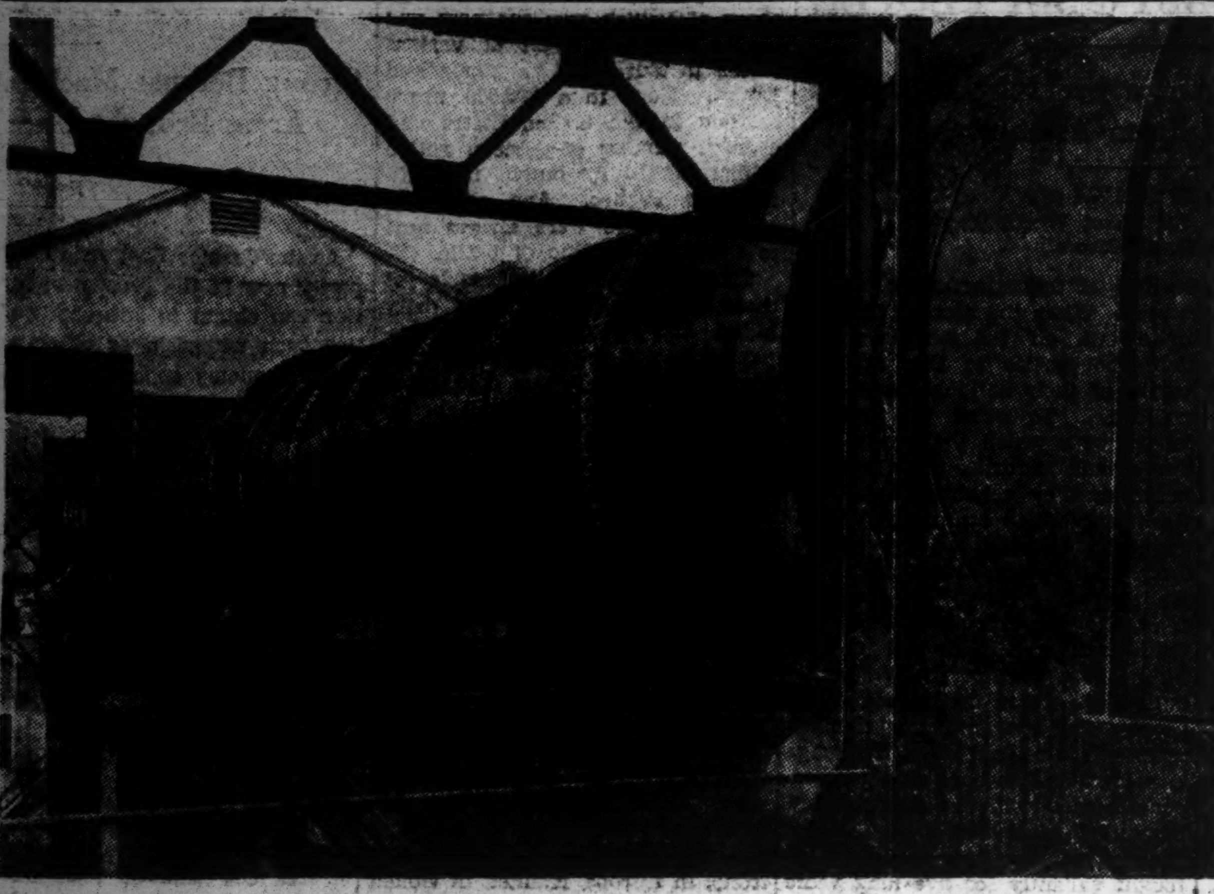
"With regard to the value of Yen in connection with foreign exchange transactions, the Japanese authorities held on to the maintenance of quotations on London at the rate of one shilling and two pence to the Yen, but following the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939, the foreign exchange rate was shifted to quotations on New York at the rate of $23-7/16 to ¥100. Simultaneously a number of countersteps were taken on the Continent in connection with the currency.

"It is universally understood that the notes of the Bank of Manchoukuo, the Federal Reserve Bank of China, the Bank of Mengchiang and the Japanese Army scrips are so related to one another as though they were closely linked in one bloc. In view, however, of the different levels of their values as currency, it is felt necessary to adjust their respective designations in order to facilitate the interchange of commodities among these countries.

Not Devaluation

"It deserves notice, however, that the adjustment of designations of currencies does not necessarily imply the direct devaluation of currencies. On the occasion of a conference that was held in Peking in April, 1940 in the presence of the traveling vice-ministers of the Japanese Finance Ministry, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Overseas Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, an agreement was reached that no devaluation should be made on the Federal Bank notes. All this goes to indicate the soundness of the Federal Bank notes as well as the Japanese Army scrips which are popularly circulating in Central China and South China at par with the Japanese currency and it is essentially a novel form of renovation that is now required for the adjustment of the designations of currencies based on the 'Special Yen System.'"

For Making Cement



Shown is a rotary kiln forming part of chemical industrial equipment. In the course of its 80 years' history the chemical industry of this country has attained a high state of development. Included in this category are aluminum and magnesium making, petroleum refining, alcohol, acid, alkali, sulphur, fat, tallow and oil, paper, rayon, sugar, cement, food and pharmaceutical industries. Advance in chemical equipment has been correspondingly rapid. Machines which are proof against high temperatures, high pressure, acids and alkalis are usually most difficult to build but progress in metallurgy has enabled our engineers to design machinery possessing such desirable properties. The rotary kiln is used in the manufacture of cement.

TO START POSITIVE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Partial Transfer of Commerce Ministry's Powers to Ass'ns Now Being Discussed

Ever since the formation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's schedule for the organization of control agencies for the stabilization and expansion of Japan's key industries, 21 control associations have been brought into being, each entrusted with the mission of properly controlling and guiding the industries in its sphere. These associations with the only exception of the Rubber Control Association, are now expected to start positive activities, observes the Sangyo Keizai.

Incidentally, it is revealed by the paper that a problem has arisen among the parties concerned as to the partial transfer of the Ministry's powers to these control associations, and they are now discussing ways and means to delineate their respective fields of activities and the relative powers that the Ministry is looked upon to transfer to these associations.

The paper goes on to reveal the existing circumstances in this connection as follows:

"The Commerce and Industry Ministry is making preparations to have an Imperial Ordinance announced shortly as to the details of the laws and regulatons governing the various lines of industries and and the partial transfer of the Ministry's powers. The control associations are desirous of ascertaining these details prior to the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance so as to effect a positive reform of their organization before starting their activities.

Want Powers

"On the other hand, the control associations are anxious to have powers, on labor problems, now held by the Welfare Ministry, and those on funds and the control of corporate accounting, now held by the Finance Ministry transferred to them. In view, however, of the delicate nature of these problems, it will take some time before a final decision is reached by the competent authorities. It nevertheless appears that the Welfare Ministry is inclined to transfer powers on peripheral functions to the control associations.

"With a view to delineating the respective fields of activities, the majority of the control associations are conducting investigations into particulars as to the classifications of products and the outputs of each factory under their control.

"As long as the control associations are looked upon to carry out their functions to the fullest extent, it is to be hoped that they will form friendly relations directly with the people responsible for the operation and management of factories, workshops, mines and so forth, instead of imposing upon them additional routine work according to the desk plans mapped out by the control associations. With friendly relations formed between the two, the control associations will be able to carry out their functions to the best advantage in connection with the desired promotion of productive efficiency on the part of the enterprisers under their control."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	119.90	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	91.80	− 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	90.10	− 3.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

THEATRICAL FIRMS DO GOOD BUSINESS

Movie and Stage Enterprises Have Bright Future—Shochiku Activities Example

Motion picture and theatrical enterprises in Japan are doing a very remunerative business although most movie producing companies are taking all precaution to see that not too much dividends are disbursed in view of the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present.

The following details show the satisfactory records of Shochiku since last year, reveals the Diamond in its latest issue:

	Aug., 1941	Aug., 1942
Revenue from shows	¥26,038,000	¥24,952,000
Miscellaneous revenue	687,000	803,000
Total	¥26,725,000	¥25,755,000
General expenses	¥2,035,000	¥2,157,000
Performance expenses	16,488,000	16,030,000
Production expenses	1,944,000	3,225,000
Total	¥20,737,000	¥21,412,000
Gross profit for the business season	¥5,988,000	¥4,343,000
Amortization	700,000	650,000
Taxes paid	2,000,000	1,600,000
Net profit	3,088,000	2,093,000

Disposal of Profits

	Aug., 1941	Aug., '42
Legal reserve	¥200,000	¥120,000
Special reserve	900,000	100,000
Retiring allowance reserve	300,000	280,000
Bonus for officials	70,000	70,000
Dividend to shareholders	1,613,000 (8.5%)	1,518,000 (8%)
To be carried forward	256,000	270,000

These figures show that the net profit realized by the Shochiku Company during the six months ending August last was ¥2,742,000 after deducting the amount paid in taxes. Compared with the preceding six months, this means a decrease of ¥104,000 in profits, while compared with the six months ending August, 1941, it means a decrease in profits of ¥1,245,000.

The considerable decrease in profits as compared with one year ago is attributable to the increase of extraordinary expenses accruing from the reformation carried out in cinema and theatrical circles in the country. Moreover, the decrease is more nominal than real, because the figures given above include all disbursements up to the end of August, while the revenue from the Motion Picture Distribution Company was included up to the end of July only, the income under this item for August amounting to ¥993,000.

The Shochiku Company, generally speaking, has not been more successful than other companies during the last business season. Therefore, it may be asserted that motion picture theaters and stage houses are doing very profitable business at present. Besides, we have no reason to anticipate a gloomy turn for the business in the near future.

BULLISH SENTIMENT IS STRONG IN SPOTS

Big Gains Are Recorded—But Long and Short-Term Sections Suffer Some Losses

The Tokyo Stock Exchange suffered an all-round relapse yesterday in consequence of the accumulation of unloadings effected by the profit-taking bull camp, and the major half of the listed wares in the long-term and short-term sections sustained noticeable losses.

In the long-term section, the worst setback was suffered by steamships and fiber industrials following suit of their declines on Wednesday. For instance, N.Y.K. slipped ¥3.10, its new and O.S.K. ¥2.50 each, Kanebo Spinning ¥2.50 and its new ¥4.30. Reflecting this adverse trend, the rest of the listed wares turned easier.

A similar atmosphere prevailed in the short-term section. The bourse issue and other prime issues weakened although they began to rally toward the close of the afternoon session. As a matter of fact, the bourse issue recovered till it closed at ¥119.90 in the afternoon session.

The spot market was exceptionally bullish. Mitaka Airplane Manufacturing and its new bounced up ¥6.00 each and its second new ¥10.00 at one bound in anticipation of the three-fold increase of its capital. Simultaneously Asahina Iron Works rose ¥4.00 and its new ¥4.50, Koito Iron Works ¥3.20, Sumitomo Metallic Industrial ¥3.00, Tokyo Mechnical Industrial and its new ¥2.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	147.9	145.1	144.9
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.3	78.1	78.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	81.9	82.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.1	100.0	101.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)	81.1	81.5	82.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	104.0	103.4	102.9
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.5	96.1	96.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	106.3	106.9	107.5
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	100.2	99.7
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.5	76.0	75.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.2	68.1	65.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	104.0	105.7	105.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	110.4	109.3	111.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	147.9	148.6	148.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	71.6	70.1	71.7
Japan Beer (50)	115.6	115.0	113.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	47.1	....	....
Sumatra Dev (37½)	52.0	52.1	52.9
Asahi Glass (50)	131.0	129.1	130.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	119.7	20.3	18.8	119.9
N. Y. K., old	108.1	8.3	5.9	107.4
Do. new	92.9	3.0	0.9	91.8
Kanebo Spinning	147.9	8.0	6.0	....
Do. new	92.6	2.9	89.0	90.1
Teikoku Rayon. n	78.3	8.5	7.3	77.9
Osaka Stock. new	64.0	4.2	3.0	64.0
Japan Steel Tube	76.8	6.9	4.5	75.3
Japan Oil	82.4	2.4	0.4	81.2
S. M. R.	76.6	6.6	5.3	75.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.8	4.8	3.5	93.9
Hokkaido Coal	79.8	9.8	7.7	78.2
Toyo Rayon, new	63.0	3.1	2.9	63.0
Hitachi Iron Works	95.5	5.5	3.9	94.7
Kokura Iron Works	57.6	7.6	6.4	57.0
Japan Beer, new	57.6	7.6	6.8	57.6
Nichiro Fishery	81.5	1.5	1.4	81.5
Japan Fishery, new	48.6	8.7	8.6	48.6
Japan Sugar, new	74.0	4.0	3.3	....
Ensuiko Sugar	65.7	5.7	4.9	65.0
Japan Mining	57.7	7.7	6.8	57.0
Manchou Ind	62.0	2.0	0.9	61.0

NEW EPOCH DAWNING ON JAPAN'S FISHERY

Body to Be Set Up by Merger Of 16 Leading Concerns Will Control Industry Fully

With a view to securing the supply of provisions, the amalgamation of 16 leading fishing industry companies and the establishment of the Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company and four ocean fishing industry control companies were decided on recently in accordance with the Fishing Industry Control Ordinance. This will mark the dawn of a new epoch in Japan's fishing history, says the Diamond in its issue of November 1.

The Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company, according to orders of the Government, is required to complete its establishment by December 31, 1942. The four ocean fishery industry companies are expected to be established by March 31, 1943.

The Fishing Industry Control Ordinance was promulgated on May 16 this year, and this was followed by the promulgation on May 20 of the Fishing Industry Ordinance Enforcement Regulations.

The principles of the Fishing Industry Control Ordinance, however, had been already decided on at the Cabinet meeting of December 19, 1941 in view of the paramount necessity of securing the self-supply of provisions during wartime. By virtue of the Ordinance issued on May 16 and the regulations for the enforcement of the ordinance issued four days later as stated above, the Japanese fisheries, except coastal, were placed under the absolute control of the National Mobilization Law.

Thus, the establishment is expected in the near future of the Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company as the central organization for the control of not only all fishing interests in Japan, but of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Industry Company, the North Pacific Fishery Company, the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company, and the Western Pacific Fishery Control Company as the understructure of the Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company.

Companies Amalgamating

The companies to be amalgamated by Virtue of the Fishing Industry Control Ordinance are as follows:

Name of company	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital
Japan Fishery Co.	¥93.000.000	¥68.250.000
Nichiro Fishery Co.	53.800.000	42.300.000
North Japan Fishery Co.	22.900.000	22.900.000
Hayashikane Fishery	20.000.000	20.000.000
Pelagic Whaling Co.	20.000.000	15.000.000
Ocean Whaling Co.	16.000.000	16.000.000
Kitachishima Fishery Co.	11.000.000	11.000.000
Japan Crab Cannery Co.	10.000.000	10.000.000
Pacific Fishery Co.	8.000.000	8.000.000
North Sea Crab Cannery Co.	1.700.000	1.700.000
North Sea Whaling Co.	1.500.000	1.000.000
Hinode Fishery Co.	1.000.000	610.000
Takasago Fishery Co.	625.000	500.000
Ayukawa Fishery Co.	300.000	300.000
Ocean Whaling Co.	300.000	300.000
Common Fishery Co.	300.000	300.000
Total for 16 firms	260.425.000	218.690.000

The total announced capital of the 16 companies stated above, is in excess of ¥260,000,000, ¥218,690,000 of this having been paid up.

As is well known, the Japan Fishery and Nichiro Fishery companies have been doing very remunerative business ever since their establishment, while the Hayashikane, though a private enterprise, is conducting the business on a larger scale than either of these two fishing interests.

Of the fishing interests in the foregoing list, as many as eight are capitalized at ¥10,000,000 or more. The decided amalgamation will be carried out, at first, of 14 of the 16 interests stated above. The two remaining companies in the list, namely the Pelagic Whaling Company and the Ayukawa Whaling Company, will join the new organization a little later for miscellaneous reasons not made public.

FOODSTUFFS CONTROL BODY TO BE SET UP IN CHOSEN

Will Exercise Control Over Supply and Demand of Rice, Wheat and Other Cereals

The creation of a central foodstuffs control corporation as exclusive organ for exercising control over the supply and demand of rice, wheat, rye and other major cereals within Chosen is now under contemplation by the Government-General, it was revealed.

The proposed body, which is scheduled to be organized by the end of this month through the merger of provincial cereals distribution companies is the first step of the Government-General toward State control over vital foodstuffs within the peninsula.

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Uruguay Noted for Production of Fruits—Brazil Owes Much to Industry of Japanese Immigrants —Argentina Foremost Exporter of Corn

Uruguay

Of the farm products of Uruguay, it is fruitage that deserves special mention. The country produces mandarin oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, grapes and apples of good quality. The number of orange-trees planted throughout the country reach 1,500,000 and that of peach-trees 3,500,000. The produce is exported to the neighboring countries and the United States.

Wool plays an important part among the country's live-stock products, ranking second in Latin America in the amount of export, which occupies 30 per cent of the entire exports of the country. It also exports eggs totalling 30,000 to 40,000 tons annually. Talc and marble represent the country's important mineral products.

Brazil

Brazil is rich in natural resources of various description for whose development the country owes greatly to the diligence and painstaking efforts of the Japanese immigrants over a long period of years. It now occupies prominent positions respectively as regards the production volumes of mohair, diatomite, coal, coffee, cocoa, mate, cassava, castor oil, ginned cotton, piassaba, carnauba wax, beeswax, oranges and some others.

The total area of forest zones is estimated at about 400,000 acres, but the timber produced is of an inferior quality.

The mineral products cover a wide variety, but mining is not conducted in an active way.

Argentina

In point of output, the corn of Argentina occupies fifth position in the world, but it ranks first as regards the quantity exported. This, together with linseed oil whose production volume is the largest in the world, forms a matchless pair among the agricultural products for export in Argentina.

Mineral resources there are not so abundant as in Brazil.

Chile

There are no farm products worth notice in Chile with the exception of live-stock produce, which occupies second place in output. Although one-fifth of the country is covered by forests, forest-products are poor both in quality and quantity. Only a small amount of cinchona bark is exported.

As regards aquatic products, it seems that the finny tribe is abundant along the entire coast which extends over about 500 kilometers. Whale fishing, which was once thriving, has declined since the fall of whale-oil in price some years ago.

The foreign trade of this country has shown a favorable balance year after year, which, of course, is attributable to copper and Chile saltpetre. Trade statistics for 1938 show that, of the total exports of Chile, 49 per cent was accounted for by refined copper and 21 per cent by Chile saltpetre.

Ecuador

Cocoa is one of the staple exports of Ecuador and has a far-reaching effect on the economic life of the people. It is produced mainly in the coastal region.

The country produces high-grade coffee from as many as 70,000,000 coffee plants cultivated throughout the country. Cotton is grown principally by Italian immigrants and is for home consumption, only a small portion being exported abroad, and its quality is very much inferior in comparison with raw cotton cultivated in the neighboring country, Peru.

Bananas are exported to Chile, Peru and North America, but are subject to damage by insects every year. Oil mining is carried on over an extensive area of about 100,000 acres.

Peru

The larger part of raw cotton, which represents the principal agricultural product in Peru, is grown down south in the littoral region. Between 6,000 and 7,000 tons are consumed at home and the surplus is exported. Cultivation of sugarcane is conducted with as much zeal as in the case of raw cotton in the coastal region and at the foot of the Andes mountain system. Rich timber resources are found in the Montaphia district in the eastern part of the country, the principal species being cedar, zelkowa, and mahogany.

Peru produces the greatest quantity of vanadium, bismuth and guano in the world, of which the last named is under the exclusive control of the Peruvian Government.

Paraguay

Sugar manufactured in Paraguay is consumed as material for rum and molasses. The annual output of raw sugar is said to amount to 3,000 tons. The leaf-tobacco produced in the country is a Cuban specie and up to the outbreak of the present Great War it used to be exported to various countries on the European Continent. Forestry is an important industry of the country.

Falkland Islands

The only product on these islands is wool. South Georgia Island is a base for whale-fishing provided with two plants devoted to the processing of the catch.

INDUSTRIAL FUNDS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN TAIWAN

Bank Figures Reveal ¥62,185,000 Raised in First Ten Months of This Year

Taiwan, which is rapidly becoming an important outpost of Japan's southern activities, showed a marked increase in industrial funds for the first ten months of this year, according to figures released by the Bank of Taiwan Wednesday.

The total industrial funds raised in the island aggregated ¥62,185,000 during this period through the establishment of new companies, increase of capital as well as share payments, the bank report disclosed.

Of the total industrial capital raised in Taiwan, share payments accounted for ¥34,820,000, newly-established firms for ¥14,800,000 and capital expansion for ¥12,565,000, according to the bank survey.

Details follow:

Industrial Funds Raised in Taiwan, January-October, 1942 (Value in ¥1,000)

	New firms established	Share payments	Capital increase
January	1.000	3.925	—
February	750	4.650	—
March	2.500	839	155
April	200	2.471	—
May	500	300	—
June	6.000	130	1.600
July	750	1.338	10.000
August	—	8.460	560
September	1.600	1.250	250
October	1.500	11.460	—
Total	14.800	34.823	12.565

RECORD TEA PRODUCTION REPORTED IN SHIZUOKA

The biggest output of tea since 1884 was reported for Shizuoka by the Shizuoka Tea Association Tuesday. This year's production is valued at ¥9,816,791, of which almost half, or ¥4,660,000 worth is "ichibancha" or first-grade tea.

Details of the 1942 tea production of Shizuoka, as reported by the association are as follows:

1942 Tea Production in Shizuoka

Items	Value in Yen
Ichibancha (1st grade tea)	4.660.000
Nibancha (2nd grade tea)	2.650.000
Sanbancha (3rd grade tea)	2.026.000
Yobancha (4th grade tea)	478.000

TRIAL COTTON PLANTING SUCCESSFUL IN LUZON

First Plants to Bear Flower Will Be Those in Del Carmen—Growth Is Robust

Marking a successful phase in the first trial planting of cotton in the Philippines, cotton plants on Luzon Island are expected to bear blossoms on or about November 10, a Domei dispatch from Manila reported Thursday.

The first to bear flowers will be the cotton planted in Del Carmen, Pampanga, where they have grown to as high as two feet, with each plant bearing more than 200 buds. These cotton plants are of the "Express" variety transplanted from Taiwan September 15.

The normal growth of the cotton plants in Del Carmen has guaranteed the complete success of the cotton development plan in the Philippines under the Japanese administration, according to cotton experts of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

To Double Capital

As a move to raise additional funds to undertake a large-scale power development plan in areas along the Taiko River, Taiwan, to cope with the progress of industrial electrification, the Taiwan Power Company has decided to double its present capital of ¥77,400,000, it was revealed Wednesday. The present capital increase plan, which was licensed by the Taiwan Government-General recently, will be submitted to the Finance Ministry shortly for final approval.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asada
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indochina
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Soerakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .¥ 82,700,000.

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
in
Tokyo, Tsurumi, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942

New Deal Wings Clipped

The elections in the United States have turned out just about as was generally expected, with Democrats retaining a comfortable margin in the Senate, garnering a slight majority in the House of Representatives, and disastrously losing in most of the gubernatorial races. This outcome has so long been anticipated here that the actual results caused no ripple of surprise.

At the time of this writing, Democratic party claimed 57 seats in the Senate against Republicans' 38, and 220 in the House against whatever Republicans could secure of the remaining 215 while in the gubernatorial race, the count is 13 Democratic against 17 Republican Governorship. Thus, in the words of an American news agency report, reaching here through neutral channels, "Tuesday's Republican landslide cut Democratic control of the house to an insecure fingerhold at best and on Wednesday night threatened many practical voting difficulties for the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Senate as well."

The new situation in the House was aptly described by the New York correspondent of the Australia Broadcasting Corporation who was quoted in a neutral dispatch as saying: "The figures have not given the Republicans the majority in the House of Representatives, but they show that the Opposition now has sufficient strength to kill future New Deal legislations when the votes of anti-New Deal Democrats are taken into consideration. In other words, the Republicans have shoved the Democratic control of the House to its lowest point since President Roosevelt took over the presidential reins in 1933."

In the Senate, the President's party no longer has the comfort of 65 to 29 dominance over the Opposition, which it has been enjoying. Instead, it now must content itself with something far short of the two-thirds of the seats in the Senate. This precludes any possibility of the Democrats in the Senate to logroll its will over the opposition by the Republicans on party lines.

On the gubernatorial front, the Democratic foretaste of what are to come is far from comforting. Not only has the Party yielded numerical superiority to Republicans in the new array of State Governors but it has suffered some defeats which will have profound effects on its future political fortune. The decisive margins which the States of New York and Ohio gave to the Republican candidates for Governors are sure signs of a turn in the tide of political fortune in Republican favor. The new alignment of these two all-important States augurs ill for the Democratic chance in the 1944 Presidential race. The successful candidates in the persons of Thomas Dewey and John W. Bricker, both potent figures, are most likely to make things difficult for any man whom Republicans may pick as their standard-bearer.

All in all, President Roosevelt finds the wings of his New Deal drastically clipped. The severe loss did not stop at the party line. The process involved the dethroning of such an ardent non-Democratic New Dealer, George Norris of Nebraska, from his influential seat in the Congress which he has kept for himself for thirty long years. The procession of pre-war isolationists to victory in the elections, led by Senator Wayland Brooks, turned out to be a veritable parade—another ill omen for the rash jingoists in Roosevelt's camp.

It was natural that, faced with the grim fate of a possible defeat in war, all candidates took their stands for increased war efforts. On this score, however, the elections results were so desultory that no departure for more effectiveness was indicated. On the contrary, the precariousness of the political realignment after the elections will bring some new phases to the future transactions among the politicians. One of them will be the increased ravenousness of pork-barrel legislations on the pretext of war efforts, stepping up the already dangerous pace of federal expenditures. Another will be the intensified exchange of recriminations by different camps in the nation's political arena, against which the outcome of the elections left no safety valve.

Many other speculations may be advanced from innumerable angles. We feel, however, hardly called upon to venture them since, whichever way the tide of Roosevelt's political fortune may turn, our goals are set for a final victory in war and progressive achievements in the reconstruction of the Greater East Asia whatever may be the vicissitudes in our enemy camps.

British Finances Face Crisis

With an ever mounting decrease in overseas funds and the consequent unfavorable balance of trade, which has become significantly marked since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, British finances are now being faced with an acute crisis unknown in the annals of her financial history.

Following the outbreak of the war between Japan and the United States and Britain, a revolutionary change has been effected in the financial relations between Britain, her Dominions and other constituent parts of the far-flung Empire. While her export trade has become extremely difficult, Britain has had to import large quantities of raw materials and foodstuffs from the so-called "sterling bloc" and other regions closely linked with this bloc for the continued execution of war against the Axis Powers in the West and Japan in the East. The British Dominions and colonies have thus become creditor nations to England.

Some of them have gained a large accumulation of sterling funds, by which they have either paid their former debts or redeemed their loans floated in London. The War has also brought in a remarkable decrease in British overseas funds. They have now almost been exhausted, and the British financial circles are thrown into confusion, in spite of the endeavors of her leaders and business-men.

In order to have a concrete idea of the British predicament, let us examine more closely the financial situation before the outbreak of the second World War.

Before the War, the British exports totalled approximately £500,000,000, while her imports mounted to a large sum of about £900,000,000. Out of this unfavorable balance of £400,000,000, £150,000,000 was met by freight charges and profits accruing from financial transactions, and £50,000,000 by profits from her enterprises abroad, while the rest was financed by interest on investments abroad. In parallel with a huge importation of foodstuffs and other vital raw materials necessary for the continued prosecution of war, all the investments abroad have not only been speedily mobilized, but have almost completely diminished.

The fact has been amply demonstrated by the latest information from Stockholm, which quoting the Economic Journal, a well-known economic magazine published in London, reveals as follows:

"To make matters worse than ever, England's debts have increased by leaps and bounds, while her freight charges registered a tremendous decrease as a result of a series of sinkings of her merchantmen in the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Arctic Sea by Axis submarines."

With Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, British rights and interests in East Asia were swept away within a short space of time. Her rich possessions are now firmly gripped in the hands of the Japanese Empire. India, the treasure-house of the British Empire, has now taken up arms against the insatiable oppression of British imperialism for the construction of "India for Indians."

A series of such events and crushing defeats both in the East and in the West have paralyzed her international trade and are now forcing her to rely more on the United States for the hopeless continuation of the War.

Financially paralyzed and militarily disabled, the British Empire has begun to crumble. If she continues to fight, she will ultimately become a vassal State of the United States. It is almost certain that she should be disrupted financially before crumbling in the military sense. Such is the hard stern destiny which awaits the British people and her races. However, we must renew our determination for the complete extermination of our foes at all costs and should not take an optimistic view of the current war.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 6, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, in a broadcast today over the Moscow Radio, appealed to Great Britain and the United States to open a second front in the west against the Reich.

SPIRITUAL, ECONOMIC FREEDOM SOUGHT BY EAST ASIA PEOPLE

Oppressed Inhabitants of Africa Seeking Inspiration And Leadership From Asiatics

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA

Asiatic Problem Before the First World War

(From Fukko Ajia No Sho-Mondai)

All Asiatic races must first of all gain freedom. When they have attained their freedom, they must be effectively unified. How they should gain freedom and become unified is a matter of supreme importance to Asiatics. The Asiatic problem, in the real sense of the term, has its beginning from the moment the people are liberated from their oppressors.

Some of the Asiatic races were seafaring races, navigating the southern regions, and administered various islands and traversed in the northern regions where the rigor of winter was believed to be unendurable, and established efficient political states while the European people were still timidly groping about in Western Europe.

These Asiatic races not only demonstrated their great ability for an outward expansion but maintained and improved their countries on the basis of their unique administrative systems. They constructed great fortresses and built great canals. They were intelligent peoples and used magnetism, invented printing apparatus and gun powder before the European peoples ever dream of them. With exquisite literature, profound philosophy and noble moral principles, they were in a high stage of development as cultured races. All the great religions that swayed the heart of mankind sprang from among them.

Should Be Free

In the light of their historical development and what they contributed to the world of culture, the Asiatic races should therefore be free peoples. Nevertheless the European races have dominated the yellow races for three centuries and become proud and confident that they have become the master of the situation. Under the circumstances, it is only natural that they do not wish the Asiatic races to become independent and make efforts to suppress their independence movement.

The history of the relation between Asia and Europe during the first 20 years of the present century eloquently bespeaks of the fact that Europe did not wish the Asiatic peoples to regain their former vitality. When the revolution in Turkey succeeded, for instance, and the old Turkish empire, which had been tottering, was about to regain its firm footing, all the European nations did their best to lay obstruction in its way. When Persia adopted a constitutional government, Britain which harbored an ambition to partition that country, looked at it askance and finally upset that government by resorting to military force. When China wished to unify the five races within its national boundaries and tried to realize its ideal under the new flag of five colors, Britain, which did not wish to see the Chinese succeed in their attempt, interfered. Britain has been quite successful in causing disputes among Chinese leaders and playing China against Japan. In this case it has been successful in its political principle of "Divide and Rule" in its two fold significance.

Asia's outlook had been dark until the outbreak of the first World War. Asia wished a unity and freedom and wanted to work out its destiny with "Asia for Asiatics" as its slogan, but when that ideal would become a thing of reality was quite uncertain. To Europe, to remain as the dictator of Asia was its holy mission and it made all possible efforts to maintain its position as such.

In international politics, what the European nations called the Asiatic problem was nothing more or less than how to partition the Asiatic Continent.

Birth of Bolshevism

The first World War, which was the outcome of Anglo-German contention, gave birth to the Russian revolution. The Bolshevik rose on his feet not merely as the champion of revolution in Russia but throughout Europe. He opposed capitalism, which allowed a minority to control the material interest of the people at large, advocating the ideal of bringing happiness of all by unifying the economic life of all on the basis of labor. In the advocacy of this principle, he discarded outright the capitalistic and democratic politics like a pair of worn-out shoes.

Then Germany had undergone a revolution 15 months after it came to terms with Russia. With the installation of a republican government, the German revolution was brought to an end, but Europe continued to be dissatisfied and restless over capitalism. The seeds of revolution were sown far and wide and the spirit of discontent was in the air. The peoples of Europe became distrustful of economic capitalism and democracy. Capitalism thus became an object of distrust in Western Europe and at the same time regarded as incapable of finding a solution even for the problem of its own making.

The course Europe followed in the face of this situation is not far to seek. When the first World War broke out, all the nations which were the parties to the war felt keenly of their national perils and ambitions. To avert the national danger with which they were confronted and to realize their national ambition, they required their peoples to serve their countries with the unselfish devotion, calling off all their class and political contentions for the time being. At the war-front, the people were told to offer themselves and their all to the state as a part of their patriotic duties. To stiffen the morale of the people, each government promised its people, in sugar-coated language it could possibly command to compensate them with an abundance of happiness after the war. So the peoples of the nations concerned fought valiantly for five long years at the risk of their lives.

Different Situation After War

But at the end of the war, when they came back from the front, where the mutual cooperation and aid were iron rule, to their factories which were operated on a principle that the capitalist should get the greatest share of profit, some of them positively and others vaguely became discontented with the social system in which they were placed. They realized that there can be no justice or righteousness when wealth controls public speech to sway the human thought and sentiment. They deplored the social system in which they were living was obstructing their efforts to improve themselves. Under such circumstances, class war, which was suspended during the war, was reopened when the war was brought to an end.

After the war, their class consciousness became far more assertive and violent than before the war. They had been accustomed to killing and spilling blood during the five years of desperate struggle and become war-like in their temperament. The five years of bloody war cultivated in the European peoples a sort of brutal spirit which could be easily led to the use of violence. It is apparent that they have become far more sanguinary and dangerous after than before the war.

Under such circumstances, Europe has been constantly threatened by a revolution. If statesmen of Europe try to suppress them instead of adjusting these contending factions on the basis of a more powerful unifying principle, Europe is bound to face a social disturbance of a most serious nature. Under the present condition, it is simply inevitable that this class war will continue to be fought till the nations concerned will be devitalized and weakened.

Enslavement of Natives

Europe had until recently been able to be the master of almost all the surface of the earth, not because it was the champion of righteousness and humanity as it claimed but because it was animated with a resolute and militant will-power to dominate the world. When the European peoples conquered a territory in the temperate zone, they cleared the land of all native inhabitants to occupy it for their own purposes. The white races now occupy North America and Australia, after having destroyed the native inhabitants from the face of those continents. In the tropical zone, where they cannot start any sort of enterprise themselves, they usually employ native laborers to do the work for them and abuse them to get the most out of the land.

In America, the aborigines of the West Indies were brought in and forced to work for the cultivation of potato, tobacco and cotton. As the result of excessive labor the American whites imposed upon them, the West Indian natives finally perished. Then the Americans imported African slaves for the same purpose and maltreated them.

In this economic conquest, the European people exploited the natives and forced them to excessive labor simply out of their feverish desire to obtain profitable commercial products and never thought of the necessity to provide food for the natives themselves. As the result, they caused a disastrous famine among the native laborers. What is more, they prohibited the development of all modern industries in the colonies in order to make their colonial regions the permanent markets for their commodities.

The European peoples who control all these vast territories are amazingly small in number. In tropical Africa, the total number of whites is no more than 90,000 while in Malaya there are no more than 80,000 and in India 150,000.

Sent Men to Front

China sent an immense number of coolies to France during the war to work under the French commander and Thailand sent its armies to the Western front to fight for the Allies. In support of Britain, India shouldered a large share of British war expenses and sent its men to fight at various fronts in Europe, Asia Minor and Egypt. More than 300,000 negro soldiers in the United States and a large number of African native soldiers faithfully fought for Britain and France. And all these colored soldiers were always sent to the foremost line of battle.

Thousands upon thousands of these colored soldiers were daily killed and wounded, and newspapers lauded them for their courage, calling them "our courageous brethren." But their dead bodies were abandoned in the battlefields instead of being respectably buried.

The natives of North Africa, who cooperated with French soldiers during the first World War, have become conscious of their worth and dignity. During the war, when white immigrant laborers in the United States returned to their respective countries, negroes became conscious of their position of importance as laborers. This awakening of the negroes coupled with the indignation of negro soldiers, who were received by the Americans with a cold reception when they returned from the allied fronts in Europe, resulted in violent race riots in Chicago, Washington and other cities in July, 1919, showing that the resentment of colored peoples against the Americans has been expressed more in concrete term. And this attitude of the colored races hinges on the movement for the restoration of Asia.

The Asiatic problem after the first World War is quite different in its significance with that before the war. The European nations may call the situation an Asiatic unrest, but to us Asiatics it is nothing less than the Asiatic efforts to regain its freedom.

The movement for the restoration of Asia to Asiatic manifests itself in many different forms. Outwardly, it is apparently economic and political but at the same time it is quite spiritual, having its source in the very soul of awakened Asia. What awakened Asia is seeking is the two-fold independence, that is to say, spiritual and political independence. The demand for this independence is the cause of Asiatic unrest, and therein lies the real significance of the movement for the restoration of Asia to the Asiatics.

Jehol

"Peking is gold, but Jehol is silver!" exclaimed an enchanted traveler. So much does this latter ancient city appeal to the visitor who is so fortunate as to view its charms. Chengteh, better known as "Jehol," is a city of scenic beauty and historical grandeur, lying 12 hours by train from Peking, and comprising 60,000 inhabitants of which some 4,000 are Japanese.

This city was built some 250 years ago by the Emperor Kang Hsi of the Ching Dynasty to keep the Mongolians on good terms with the Manchus, but it was not until the incorporation of Jehol Province into the Empire of Manchoukuo, immediately followed by the establishment of communication facilities, that it came into the limelight.

"Jehol" is a Mongolian word meaning "Hot River," the name of a streamlet having its source in a fountain which spouts its water to the sky in the Summer Palace compound. This small stream forms a lake which so enhances the scenic beauty of the Palace gardens that its name has come to represent the district.

The features which are responsible for the far-reaching fame of Jehol are many. Among them are the Summer Palace compound lying to the north of the city and the colossal Lama and Buddhist temples located on the sides of several famous and romantic peaks, called by such picturesque names as "Priest Hood," "God of Wealth," "Arhan," "Heavenly Bridges," "Great Pine," "Phoenix," "Lion," and "Five Fingers," all towering high to the east, south and north of the Summer Palace compound.

This compound is oval-shaped and surrounded by a white-washed stone wall, which is pierced by three gates of great antiquity. Inside the wall reigns perfect harmony between the beauty of color and line to be seen in the fairy-like palace buildings, the tranquil pavilions, lovely arbors, and pagodas, the gorgeous temples, and many other triumphs of ancient architectural skill, which dot the vast tract of surrounding land. This was the imperial summer resort where the Emperors of the Ching Dynasty used to enjoy themselves hunting wild birds and beasts. Here are the famous "Thirty-Six Scenic Beauties" selected by the order of the Emperor Kang Hsi.

From the standpoint of architectural beauty and skill, the most outstanding buildings are the "Chin Chen Hall," where the emperors gave official banquets during their annual stay in this compound, the three-storied "Chin Yin Ko," which was the Imperial Theater, the "Sung Hao Chi" built by Ching Lung as residential quarters for his mother, and the Main Hall for receptions. The excellence of these buildings and the luxury shown in them battle all description. Some connoisseur has declared that no building could be found to rival them even among those within the Forbidden City in Peking.

PROBLEMS CONCERNING GROWTH OF EAST ASIA SPHERE DISCUSSED

Strong Defense Machinery for the Protection of New Areas Brought Under Control Must Be Created

By NORIHISA SUZUKI

(From the Gaiko Jiho)

As the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity now in the process of formation can obtain in adequate quantities such materials as other wide-range economy spheres lack or can not obtain adequately—wool, rubber, tin, etc.—, there is no doubt that it is the greatest "have" wide-range economic sphere in the world, though it is comparatively destitute of such mineral resources as petroleum and iron.

This fact cannot but bring about special relations between the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and other wide-range economic zones in the world. It will be inevitable that "have not" countries will try to obtain from "have countries" a share of the latter's surplus products by some means or other, since the former cannot maintain their national life without wool, rubber or tin. It is quite possible that other wide-range economic areas will sooner or later approach the East Asia Co-Prosperity Zone for the supply of these materials, as our Zone is as a matter of fact the only one in the world which has them abundantly. It is therefore necessary that Japan as the leader of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should adequately prepare herself for this development. Japan who was formerly a "have not" country is now faced with a new situation under which she must protect all her available material resources against robbery.

A protector of a thing is subject to a far greater danger than the risk a would be robber will have to run. The same applies to Germany as the leader of the European wide-range Co-Prosperity Sphere, since as an inevitable decline of liberalism, it will be necessary to set up a new order based upon the newly-created leadership principle — grossraumwirtshaft based upon totalitarianism. Under the circumstances, in forming a wide-range co-prosperity zone, it is essential to have an adequate fighting force.

It is quite obvious that in constructing an international collective system in the form of wide-range economy, natural and all other conditions in the co-prosperity zone to be set up must be respected as far as possible. All inherent conditions concerning the topographic, weather and atmospheric peculiarities and natural and other resources and the traditions concerning race, language, customs, religion, science, art, politics, economy and social system cannot be artificially altered at once.

The colonial as well as semi colonial structures in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were the outcome of the imperialistic aggression and the scramble for colonies, which had their origin in the so-called overseas expeditions made by European nations since the early part of the 16th century, and which become fierce particularly following the rise of liberalism and capitalism since the beginning of the 19th century. It is necessary that in reorganizing the colonial control system which has been based upon liberalism into a new order must be operated in a way harmonious with the objective conditions in the relative zone as far as possible so as to ensure its smooth progress.

But it must be noted that however skilfully all the economic and political mechanisms throughout the Co-Prosperity Zone of East Asia have been constructed or however smoothly its working as wide-range economy has been maintained, this wide-range economy will become a useless existence, if it lacks defense or fighting force necessary for keeping its zone secure from aggression by an outsider. Thus it becomes necessary to make the best use of the personnel as well as material resources throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, this being the only way whereby an effective defense structure may be maintained against the various outside nations and races who have been consistently depending upon liberalism. It, therefore, may be argued that the crux of the problem lies in the intelligent distribution of the personnel resources rather than in how to regulate the demand and supply of material resources. This may be seen from the fact that Germany is attaching the greatest importance to the control of her personnel resources to adjust the requirements of her industry and her national defense requirements in the construction of the proposed European wide-range economy.

Though the scheme of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is free from the trouble of making the problem of re-armament one of its goals, this does not mean that there is no need for the maintenance of military arrangements absolutely necessary for keeping peace and order in the Zone. Assuming that there is no need whatever for such military precautions, it will be necessary to strengthen the defense of the Co-Prosperity Zone as the war-zone increases. In that case, the personnel resources throughout the Zone will have to be used to the best possible advantage; particularly will it be necessary to maintain an active and smooth supply of labor. However, this will be no easy task; our prosperity zone contains different races with different grades of culture and racial characteristics.

In view of these circumstances, it can be seen that the scheme for the construction of a wide-range economy requires a regulation of the demand-supply relations concerning personnel as well as material resources, and that a proper distribution of personnel is more important. It seems that in Germany most of the plans advanced for the construction of the European wide-range economy attach importance to an intelligent distribution of physical service. It is to be particularly noted, however, that a plan for the formation of a wide-range economy on such lines is a mere outline-plan lacking essential details. It will, however be admitted that the conditions governing the proposed European wide-range economy are different from those controlling the Greater East Asia wide-range economy, so that the same principle cannot always be applied to both wide-range economies. The basic policy for the construction of the Greater East Asia Economy recommended by the "Dai-Toa Kensetsu Shin-kai "(Greater East Asia Construction Inquiry Commission) covers the various industries, e.g. mining, manufacturing, electric, financial and trade, etc. whereas the European wide-range construction plan has to comprise agriculture among the important productive activities.

The synthetic industry mobilization plan adopted by Germany appears to place particular importance on how to adjust the military requirements to the economic and social conditions in Europe.

The distribution of labor on the right-man right-place principle may be effected by the European wide-range economy, if it employs in factories the inhabitants of the various densely populated countries in the eastern part of Europe which are backward in civilization and where labor is cheap due to the surplus population, while, on the other hand, it makes the people of the western Europe engage in the cultivation of important agricultural products, using the fertile soil to the best advantage. However, this policy can not always be effectively applied to the manufacturing industry chiefly on account of the low intelligence on the part of the people in the eastern part of Europe. Thus Germany has to overcome many serious difficulties in mobilizing her principal industries for the construction of the European wide-range economy. Japan is fortunate in not having to overcome such difficulties, since there is no absolute need for us to mobilize all the industries and labor in the Co-Prosperity Zone of East Asia.

Dairen and Ryojun

Dairen, the gate to Manchoukuo and the terminus of the South Manchuria Railway lines, has the well-earned reputation of being the only free port in East Asia. The up-to-date wharf accommodations here signify that this port may well be regarded as the barometer of economic activity in Manchoukuo.

Dairen was formerly a mere desolate fishing village named "Chingniwa." Later, through the Pavlov Treaty concluded in 1898, Czarist Russia obtained a complete leasehold over Dairen and its neighborhood. However, soon after the Russo-Japanese War, Japan obtained the rights of the lease, whereupon "Dalny," as the city was called by the Russians, was changed to "Dairen."

Sometimes this port city is called the "City of Acacias," because of the acacia trees that enhance the beauty of the streets, which are kept in clean and good condition. In early summer the air is filled with the fragrance of white acacia blossoms. Its plan of construction which was made but left unrealized by Russia, and subsequently materealized by Japan, combines the best features of the radiating, square and circular systems of the modern city plan. The radiating system, especially, in which the streets radiate from the Central Circle in cobweb fashion symbolizes the progressive freshness that is consistent with the colonial policy of Japan today. The urban tram lines extend over the entire city, reaching the suburban seaside resorts of Hoshigaura and Rokotan in less than half an hour.